

TEXTILE BULLETIN

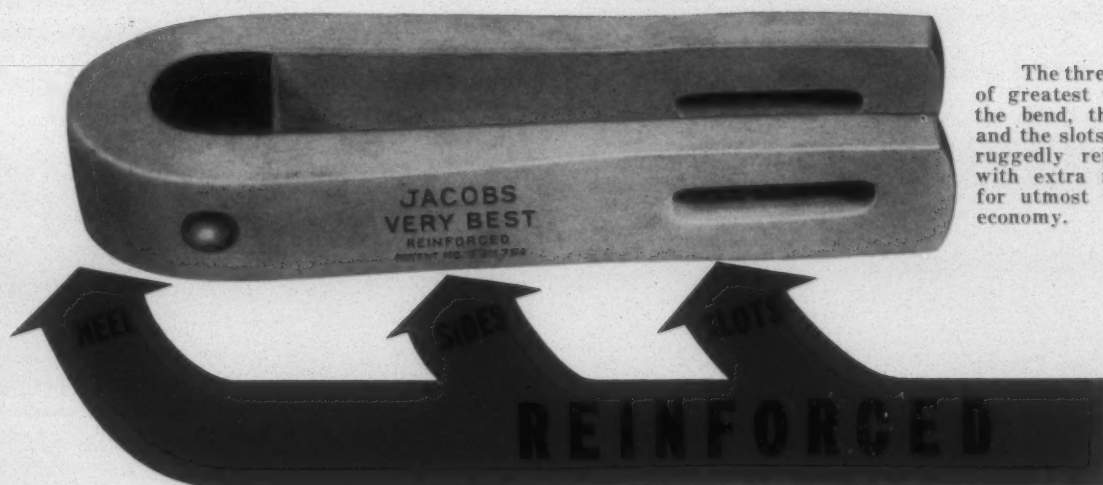
VOL. 62

AUGUST 15, 1942

NO. 12

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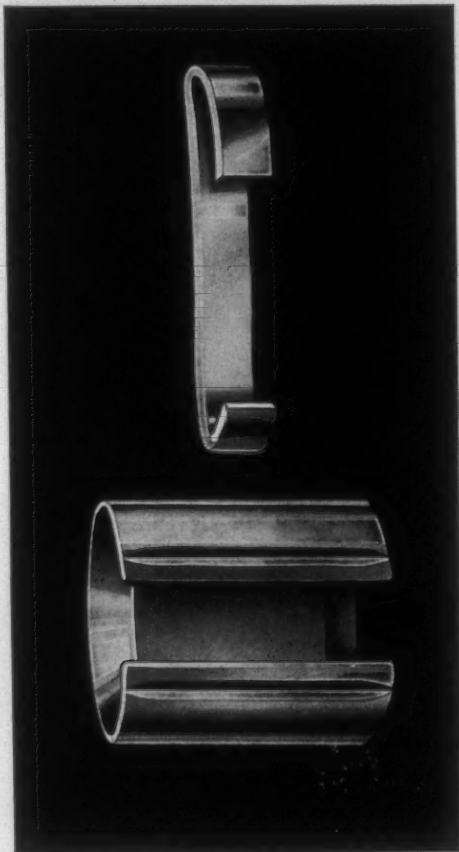
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THIS IS NO. 34 OF A SERIES ON

GETTING THE MOST FROM WINDING

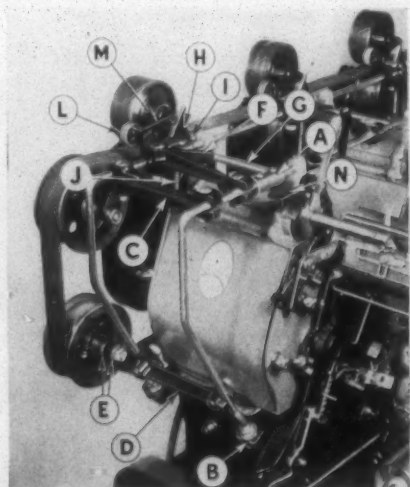
Information about winding designed to show improvements in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation



BELT AND END IDLER PULLEY ALIGNMENT (No. 50 Winder)

When No. 50 Winders are installed properly, it is possible to run the same endless belt for a period of years with a minimum of maintenance. During a recent call on a plant operating many No. 50 Machines, the following points about pulley alignment were brought out that will be helpful to other mills in increasing belt life due to proper alignment of end idler pulleys.

The two main tie rods connecting the frames are used to line and level the machine, but the end sections to which the End Idler Pulleys are fastened, are lined up separately. The method of doing this is as follows:



No. 50 Belt Drive with Gear Gain

(1) Attach the end sections of the tie rods to the main sections by means of the Couplings (A).

(2) After tightening the two Couplings, push the lower end of the rods as far as possible into the slots (B) in the bed; with the fingers, adjust the nuts to the approximate position. A level across the end tie rods will help get a better setting before tightening the nuts at B.

See our Catalog in TEXTILE YEARBOOK

(3) Mount the Top End Idler Pulley Bracket (C). Tighten, first, the end near the pulley; the slot at that end is a finished surface and should locate properly the other end of the Bracket. Then tighten the far end.

(4) Mount the Lower End Idler Pulley Bracket (D). This, too, has a finished slot at the end near the pulley, so that should be tightened first. This Bracket is also equipped with washers (E); by adjusting these washers, the pulley can be brought into line with the Top End Idler Pulley.

(5) Now install the belt and start the motor to see if the belt runs around the end pulleys without touching the flanges. It may be necessary to perform any of the following adjustments to make the belt run true:

a. If the belt rubs against either flange of the upper pulley, move the outer end of the Pulley Bracket slightly along the tie rod. This can be done by slightly loosening both nuts and tapping the outer end of the Bracket to improve the alignment; then tighten the outer end of the Bracket first.

b. It may not be possible to eliminate the rubbing against the flanges until the lower pulley is also adjusted by moving the outer end up or down on the tie rod.

c. It may be necessary to raise or lower the tie rods by adjusting the nuts at B.

d. To correct a slight twist in the Lower Pulley Bracket, one of the tie rods may be brought forward in the slot at B.

e. When the tie rods are brought forward in the slot, it is important to maintain the level of the Upper Bracket.

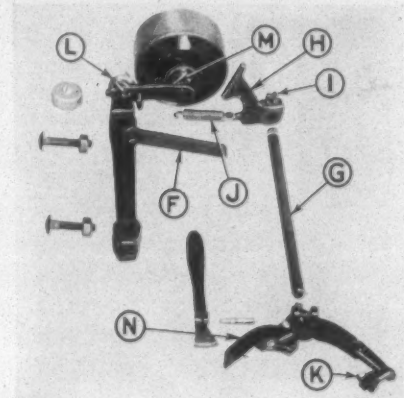
After adjusting the lower pulley, it may be necessary to make another slight adjustment of the Upper Pulley Bracket until the belt runs true.

If these adjustments are properly made, it should not be necessary to make any further adjustments for many months. If at any time the belt should rub continuously against one flange, the settings described above should be checked again.



ADJUSTMENT OF SPINDLE IDLER PULLEYS

Each Spindle Idler Pulley should be carefully positioned, as follows, for both operative and inoperative positions:



a. The Spindle Idler Pulley Bracket is attached to the tie rod by tightening first the end near the pulley, then the outer end. The Bracket is properly located on the tie rod when the Spacer (F) touches the Lifter Rod (G). However, if an extra-thick belt is used, the Pulley Bracket may have to be located further away from the Lifter Rod.

b. With the belt running, the Idler Pulley should be raised by the Lifter (H) so that it just clears the belt. The two screws (I) will tip the Lifter in the desired direction and lock the setting.

c. When the starting handle is pressed to start the spindle, the Lifter Rod (G) is turned, moving the Lifter (H) away from the Pulley. Tension is applied to the spring (J), and the Lifter is held in this position by the Locking Point (K) at Dog Segment.

d. The coil spring (L) in the Lifter Arm Adjuster causes the pulley to be pressed onto the driving belt. Enough tension should be applied to hold the pulley on the belt without bouncing, so the coil spring (L) should keep the Idler Pulley Arm (M) in contact with the Lifter at all times. However, if the spring is too tight, it will retard the stopping of the Spindle and application of the Brake (N).

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TEXTILE BULLETIN • August 15, 1942

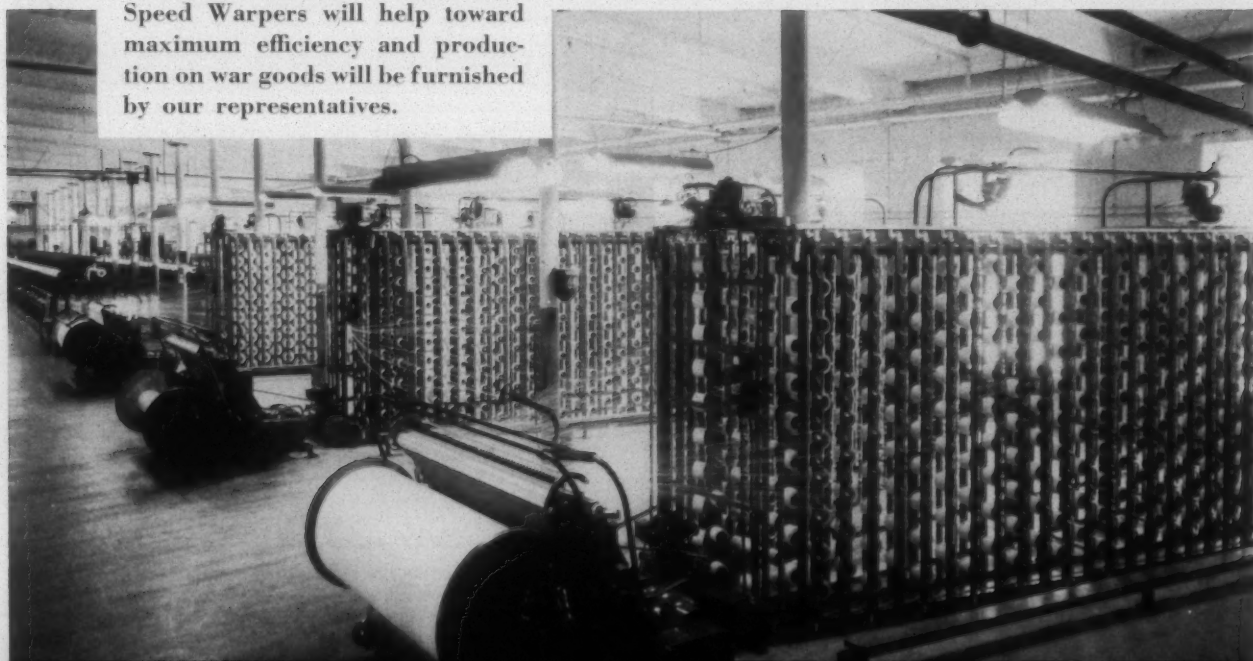
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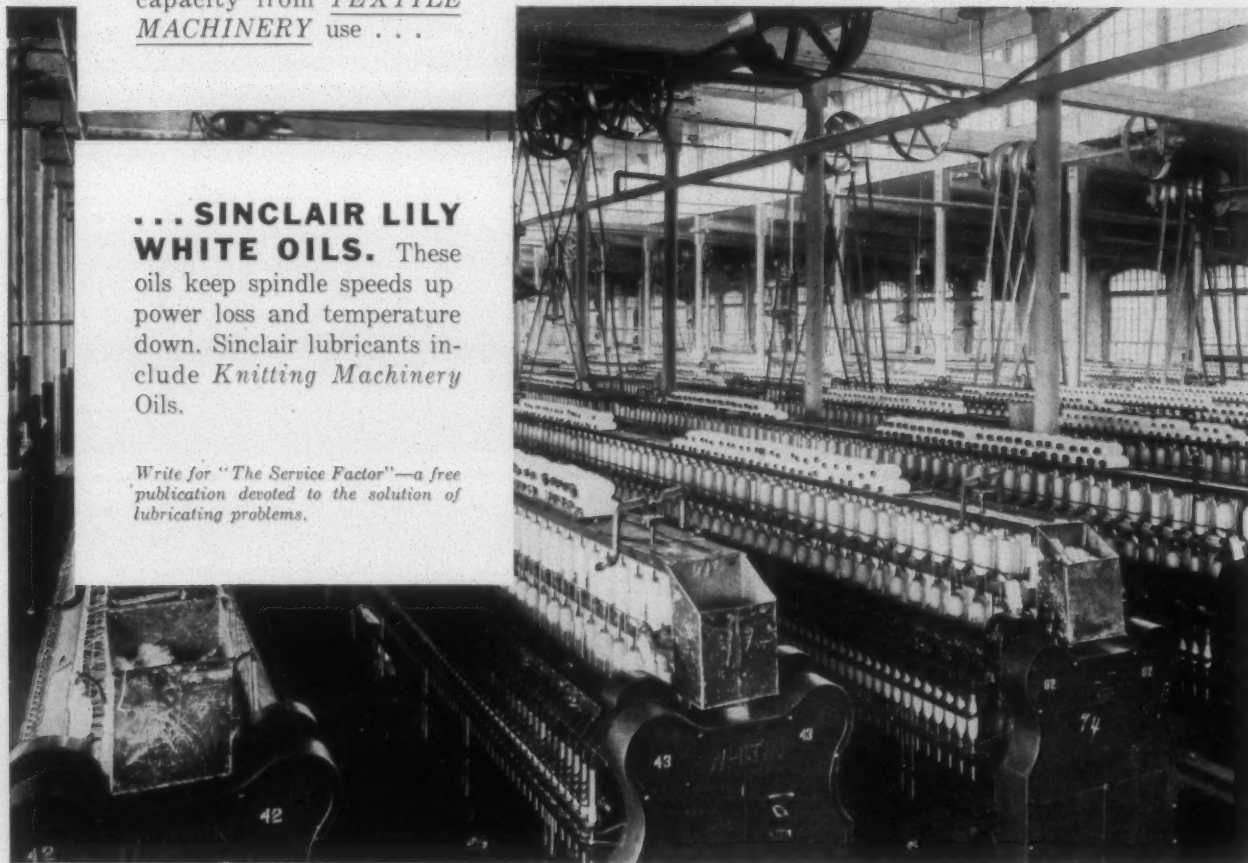
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Waste, THE CURSE OF THE WORLD

By W. M. McLaurine*

INSTEAD of following the established pattern and discussing the waste of materials and machinery, we shall discuss other kinds of waste which are probably the keys to waste of materials and machinery.

The first great waste that suggests itself is Time. There are twenty-four hours in every day. The average person sleeps eight and eats one. This leaves fifteen hours for work and recreation. There may be considered two questions here. How much time is wasted during the working hours? How much time is wasted during the rest or recreation hours?

I am a wage earner myself. I consider that when I entered into an agreement with my present employer that during my working hours I am to render the best and most efficient service that I can possibly give. I consider that my employer desires for me to take every legitimate advantage of my time for rendering service to him. That means that I must grow on my job. I must constantly study and work and plan for bigger and better things. And yet an employee told me this story.

Told to "Ease Up"

He was employed by a new firm. He had been accustomed to saving every minute of time that he could. He tried to render all of the service possible in his working hours. He did this for several days. At the end of that time one of the old employees called him aside and told him that he was rendering too much service during the day, that he must "slack off," that he would get the others in bad. The old employee said, "We work just enough to 'get by,' that is our slogan." Waste of his own time and that of his employer did not worry him in the least. He was an enemy to himself, to his employer, and to society. He was forming bad habits for himself, setting a bad example for his associates and preaching a Bolshevistic philosophy in a Christian and democratic world.

It would be a real interesting study to have some one with a stop watch to observe us during the day, carefully recording the actual time we consume in the discharge of our duties. I believe that with the average worker the percentage of active time on the job would leave ample

time for rest and meditation and observation. The question may arise as to why not make a shorter day then. There are two reasons.

The first is that machine production determines the operative day rather than the human production of the plant. The machines can turn out only so much and must turn out a certain standard amount to be operated economically. The human element cannot speed the machine any faster. The second reason is that if the machines would allow it, it is not possible to find people who will or can put the energy needed for a shorter day. This may seem to be a digression, yet it is not. The point that I wanted to make is that, on the job during the working hours there is much time that the operator does not consume in the discharge of his duty. What does he do with it? It is a question I cannot answer. The overseers can answer or find out. It should not be wasted. I greatly fear that much of it is wasted. The problem of the overseer is to see that this time is not wasted. The operator must use it well. It may be his study period. It may be his observation period. It may be his time to make notes of things he wants to know or find out. The amount of time wasted on the job will make a very interesting study.

The second waste of time comes in using or not using the many hours of leisure that are afforded each day or week. The hours when we have "nothing to do," as we often express it. When we are resting, we are rusting. A manufacturer told me a few days ago that his machinery and plant in general depreciated more when it was idle than when it was in full operation. The greatest problem of the American people today is how to spend leisure hours profitably. There was a great cry for shorter working hours and more leisure, but so few people have sense enough to use leisure time. Most people simply sit around and gossip and talk about things that are of no value and do things that are destructive to their general welfare. Rest does not mean cessation from work. It means a change of work.

Idleness Breeds Trouble

Idleness is the devil's workshop. Idleness begets indolence and slothfulness. Idleness is expensive because we are non-productive during that period. Idleness begets

*Secretary-Treasurer, American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

restlessness and dissatisfaction. It creates an abnormal demand for excitement and expenses. It creates abnormal desires. It gives the mind time to brood and concoct wild schemes of adventure and unreality. It leads us away from the real standards of life into the mystic maze of imaginative senselessness. How do you spend your leisure? Some people in employing new help industriously inquire into how leisure time is spent. Suppose you carry a little book and at the end of the day, before you retire, you make a record of how you spent your leisure time. Write it all down carefully and honestly. Then go back over it and check with a plus mark the things that were worth while, and a minus mark the things that were of no value. Then indicate, at the bottom of the page, the things you could have done that would have been worth while—the opportunities that offered themselves during the day and you let them go. Do this for a week and see how you are spending your time. I believe it will awaken you to a much better distribution and employment of it.

"It is too much trouble to do this," I can hear you say. "I am doing well enough, so why worry." It is a peculiar trait of humanity that we enjoy certain forms of ignorance and deception. If you feel that way I suppose you belong to the great existing throng and not to the climbing, ambitious, growing few, who really push the world ahead and lead civilization on.

Waste of Nervous Energy

Another great waste occurs in nervous energy. This is a very strenuous age. Many people are living strenuous lives. They are in a hurry. They are in a hurry to get through. It may be that they have nothing else to do, or it may be that they want to get through to do something else. This something else may be of value or it may not be. Automobiles, aviation, world demands are strenuous. Our energies are being fixed in daily toil or daily pleasure. We seldom read of a man working himself to death. We do occasionally. We read every day of murders, suicides, deranged minds, and many other maladies of mankind. These occur because nervous energy gives out and despair comes in. A few days ago one of the most noted debutantes of a few seasons ago, killed herself, because the social strain was too great. How are you spending your energies?

The world really moves guided by the placid and composed, reflective mind of the thinker. Most of us today are imitators, "Keeping up with Susie" is the slogan. How are you spending your energies? Are they on things worth while or are they on the seafoam and froth of life? Have you ever stopped to consider values? What things are really worth while? Do you ever sit and take up your daily activities, your works, worries, and social duties, and put them on the scales of judgment and common sense and weigh them? I believe God gave to every man sufficient energy to accomplish the work designed for him. If it is giving out, it is being used wrongly. Are you always tired and nervous? Then you need a doctor and someone to help you plan a sensible day. You must not only plan the expenditure of energy for a day or year, but for a lifetime. The normal desires of life are in keeping with normal energies. The abnormal desires require abnormal energies. Take stock of yourself as I have indicated and if yours are using your energies abnormally

get them right and be happy. If you are not using your energies to their fullest extent get them right and be happy.

Street Car Salaries and Packard Ambitions

Another great waste is money. Most people have street car salaries and Packard ambitions. Most people think that happiness consists in the possession of material things. I have never had much money but the little that I have had and the observations that I have made, impel me to believe that money will not bring happiness. Happiness is a state of mind and not an "external condition." We read in the Bible about the rich young man who had everything and was still unhappy. We see examples in the movies. The papers and periodicals are full of stories which prove the statement.

I heard a story once of a man who started out to find a happy man. He went through all the strata and forms of social and industrial life and finally found a happy man. He was a man of no worldly means who gave his life in service. I make these few remarks because we employ money as a means of trying to buy comfort, joy, peace, pleasure, happiness. We often feel that if we had plenty of money we would be happy. There are many people who have money and they are no happier than we are. The real philosopher is the happy man. He lives in a land of real values and desires. He sees the real worth of things and places events in their proper setting.

It has been said that the two greatest disturbing elements in the world today are money and home relationships. The greatest part of the tragedies and unhappiness of the world traces back to one or both of these two things. Everyone has a right to work, to earn, to spend, to save. It is not the amount that you earn that makes you happy; it is the way you save and spend that makes you happy. The man that makes \$100 per week and spends \$105 is not nearly so happy or thrifty as the man who makes \$20 and spends \$15.

Necessities Are Not So Costly

The absolute necessities of life are not so costly. The abnormal desires of society and abnormal desires for luxuries are expensive. I have often said that the difference between happiness and unhappiness from a financial viewpoint is the difference between putting our hand in our pocket and finding a dollar and finding a hole. Thrift begets self respect and self respect begets respect of others, and respect from others begets happiness. Lack of thrift begets loss of self respect, dependency, despair. "Money is pocket personality."

How do you spend your money? You don't know. You have a certain income, at the end of the week or month you have so much or you are in debt so much. Why? You do not know.

Did you ever make a budget? Did you ever keep a record of every nickel, or penny, or dollar you spent during a week or month? Did you ever look it over carefully to see how much of it was spent wisely and how much foolishly? Suppose you do that sometime and see if it has any lesson for you to learn. How much are you saving? How long can you hope to work in the mill? What will become of you when you are sick? What will become

(Continued on Page 55)

All Cotton Wrapped Bales To Have Seven Pound Allowance

AMERICAN cotton farmers are now assured of being compensated for wrapping their cotton in cotton bagging, the National Cotton Council has announced. Under a plan adopted by the major mill and trade associations and the cotton exchanges, all trading rules covering the buying and selling of cotton in the United States will grant the seller an allowance of seven pounds for each bale of cotton wrapped in cotton bagging.

The seven-pound allowance has been made effective as of August 1st, and is intended to indemnify cotton producers for the difference in tare between bales wrapped in cotton and those wrapped with old-fashioned jute or burlap bagging, a council representative pointed out. The allowance also will eliminate the source of much confusion arising throughout the industry because of the substantial increase in use of cotton bagging for bale covering made necessary by the war.

Associations and exchanges adding the seven-pound allowance plan to their trade rules, and thereby making certain that the farmer will receive benefit of the allowance at the time he sells his cotton, were the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association; the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers; New England Cotton Buyers' Association; American Cotton Shippers' Association; the Southern Cotton Shippers' Association; Atlantic Cotton Association; Arkansas Cotton Trade Association; Texas Cotton Association; Oklahoma State Cotton Exchange; California-Arizona Cotton Association; the Memphis Cotton Exchange; Houston Cotton Exchange; New Orleans Cotton Exchange; Galveston Cotton Exchange; Augusta Cotton Exchange; and Little Rock Cotton Exchange.

"One of the major problems receiving the attention of the Cotton Council has been the bagging situation," Hugh M. Comer, cotton mill executive and chairman of the Council's special committee on cotton bale covering, explained. "Drastic shortages of jute bagging, sugar bag cloth and raw jute, due to the war program, early made it advisable that the subject be carefully examined so that appropriate action could be taken prior to the movement of the 1942 crop."

"In view of this situation the Council passed a resolution at its January convention, authorizing its president, Oscar Johnston, to appoint a special committee of producers, shippers, and spinners to attempt to develop a program which would provide for proper allowances to be made by spinners and cotton merchants to producers on cotton wrapped in cotton bale covering."

In addition to Chairman Comer, the committee appointed by Mr. Johnston was composed of the following Council delegate members: A. K. Winget, Albemarle, N. C.; W. A. Floyd, Greenville, S. C.; Robert R. Coker,

Hartsville, S. C.; N. C. Williamson, Lake Providence, La.; T. W. Steiner, Gonzales, Tex.; L. T. Barringer, Memphis, Tenn.; Charles W. Shepard, Jr., Gadsden, Ala.; and J. M. Locke, Houston, Tex.

Shortages in supplies of jute bagging and sugar bags for re-use as cotton bale covering made it necessary for the Department of Agriculture to subsidize the manufacture of 4,000,000 patterns of cotton bagging in order to cover the 1942 crop. This meant that approximately one-third of the crop would necessarily carry a substantially lighter tare than usual and that unless the producer was compensated for this lighter covering, he would be penalized for using cotton bagging. The shipper could not afford to make the weight allowance to the seller unless he knew definitely that he was going to sell 100 per cent of the cotton purchased to the group of mills who had agreed to make such allowances to him. Consequently he was not prone to compensate the producer at the time of purchase. It was to eliminate this source of confusion and agitation within the industry that the new uniform addition to all trade rules was proposed by the Council. Under the new addition to the rule, the shipper can make allowances to the seller at the time of purchase because he knows that all mills, in turn, will make the allowance to him.

"The addition to the trading rules is a much more satisfactory plan than was the net weight trading law proposed through legislation," Mr. Comer explained. "With the allowance established in the trading rules, a farmer who takes to market a bale of cotton wrapped in cotton bagging will be told that seven pounds will be added to the gross weight of his bale, whereby under a net weight law the buyer would be required to deduct 22 pounds from the gross weight of a jute covered bale. This latter procedure would provoke considerable controversy and ill feeling between the farmer and first buyer."

Since the Southern Cotton Mill Rules are formulated jointly by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association and the American Cotton Shippers' Association, the first step taken by the Council's special committee was to seek an addition to the Southern Mill Rules that would be satisfactory to both associations. Subsequently, both associations passed resolutions approving the cotton bagging allowance plan, though including a contingency whereby the New England Terms for Buying and Selling American cotton must also be changed, and that the various association and exchanges must incorporate in their own trade rules a provision requiring the buyer to make to the seller the proper seven-pound allowance.

At later dates conferences were held with a committee of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers and with officials of the New England Buyers' Association.

(Continued on Page 54)

Ellison A. Smyth, Dean of Textile Manufacturers

DIES AT FLAT ROCK HOME

Flat Rock, N. C.—Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, dean of Southern textile manufacturers, died at Connemara, his estate at Flat Rock on August 3rd, at the age of 94, following about a year and a half of declining health.

After a career as a merchant, industrialist, banker and newspaper owner in South Carolina, Captain Smyth moved 17 years ago to his North Carolina estate, one of the show places of Henderson County.

Until the last year he still went daily to his office at Balfour Mills in Flat Rock.

Capt. Ellison Adger Smyth began a career which earned for him the right to be called one of the South's greatest pioneers in the field of textile manufacturing. He was born in Charleston, S. C., Oct. 26, 1847, son of Rev. Dr. Thomas Smyth and Margaret M. Adger. His grandfather, James Adger, was a prominent merchant and banker in Charleston.

Captain Smyth was educated in primary schools in Charleston, and later at the Citadel, South Carolina Military Academy. He entered the Confederate Army in 1864 at the age of 16. Following the war he became junior clerk in wholesale establishment of James Adger & Co., of Charleston. In 1869 he became a partner in James Adger & Co. In that year he married Julia Gambrill. She died in 1927.

In the 1880s he entered the textile manufacturing business with the late Francis J. Pelzer.

At Pelzer, S. C., he pioneered in three things. The first incandescent lights were installed in a mill, where in the original Pelzer, the first electric drives were installed in 1895, and the first Draper looms in 1881.

He lived at Pelzer five years and then moved to Greenville, where he made his home for 40 years.

In order to give employees an opportunity to save money, he organized the Chicora Savings Bank. He became owner of 75 per cent of the stock of the *Greenville News*. He sold this paper in 1923 to its present owner.

In 1899 he was asked to organize the Belton Mills. He also assisted R. A. Lewis in that year in the organization of the Bank of Belton. He was vice-president of this bank until the death of Mr. Lewis, and he then was president until 1920. The Belton Mills were sold in 1920 and the bank in 1927 to the South Carolina State Bank.

He has assisted in the organization and reorganization of many cotton mills. Among those receiving his attention

along this line were Grendel Mills, Greenwood; Ninety-Six Mills, Riverside Mfg. Co., Toxaway Mills of Anderson, and the Dunean Mills, Greenville. In 1907 he was instrumental in the development of Belton Power Co., which was sold in 1915.

He was a director in the Brandon, Woodruff, Saxon, Victor, Dunean, Conestee, Moneynick Oil and Ninety-Six Mills, and in the Alice Mfg. Co. and Union Bleachery, and a vice-president in Williamson and Watts Mills.

He also has served as a director of half a dozen banks and at one time was a director in 36 corporations.

In 1925 he disposed of almost all of his real estate in South Carolina. He sold his home and moved to his Flat Rock estate, "Connemara," which he had owned and used as a summer home for 25 years.

After coming to Henderson County he undertook the organization of the Balfour Mills, Inc., with \$400,000 capital stock, and actively managed this concern.

His only son, James Adger Smyth, who was associated with him at Balfour, died in 1928.

In November, 1930, Captain Smyth and R. C. Clarke organized the State Trust Co., but he disposed of his interest in that enterprise later.

Captain Smyth served as president of the Cotton Manufacturers' Association of South Carolina fourteen years. He has also served as president of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

In 1896 he was appointed a member of the Industrial Commission by President McKinley and was the only Democratic member. He was an honorary life member of the South Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association and honorary permanent vice-chairman of the Print Cloth group of cotton manufacturers.

He held two honorary degrees from colleges, although he never attended school after he was 16.

He was instrumental in the enactment of compulsory education and registration of marriages and births in South Carolina. Long before the enactment of labor laws, he set up a system in his mills to prevent the employment of child labor.

He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church at Flat Rock and was largely responsible for construction of a Sunday School building, which is a memorial to his son.



SHOULDER TO SHOULDER BESIDE OUR FIGHTING MEN

In cheerfully assuming the tremendous responsibility of speeding the record production of cloth and fabrics for uniforms and countless other military uses, the Textile Industries have demonstrated the productive power and the firm determination of free Americans to stand shoulder to shoulder beside our fighting forces.

And as makers of textile products for spinning and weaving operations, Dayton is proud of its part in this great war production effort. We con-

sider it both a privilege and a duty to serve the great Textile Industries which are serving our nation so well.

In addition to serving the Textile Industries, Dayton's facilities and production experience are today being dedicated to the manufacture of special parts for Army and Navy Combat Equipment.

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TEXTILE PRODUCTS DIVISION

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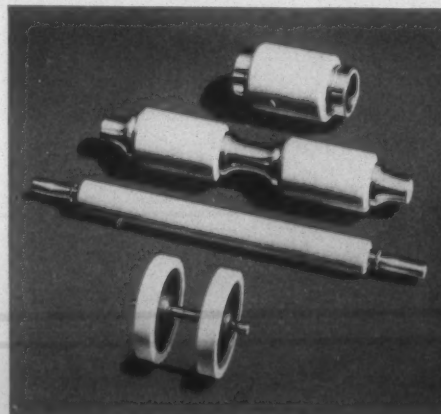
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Dayton
Thorobred TEXTILE PRODUCTS
Dayco TEMPERED ROLL COVERINGS—LOOM SUPPLIES

MADE BY THE WORLD'S LARGEST MANUFACTURER OF V-BELTS

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Reminiscences of

YE OLDE COTTON FACTORY

By

I. K. EDWARDS

Part Nine

IN ALL the various forms or ramifications of human activities one of the most essential prerequisites is government.

Any worthwhile undertaking must have a properly regulated system applicable to each performance, each department, and the entire organization.

A most commendable feature of the Southern textile industry down through the years has been the excellent record of government.

Beginning in the days of the small mills, few and long distances apart, very little communication, it was very difficult to keep in sufficiently close touch to learn much of what was going on. Consequently, each mill with its own little "kingdom" worked out and established its system of "law and order," management, rules and regulations, penalties, pardons, and, as time moved along and everybody worked and played, joked and counseled, and participated in the "doings and sayings" of the village, an attitude and a spirit of profound respect for truth and justice, and a high sense of honor and duty was gradually but very surely entering into the lives of residents of the mill village.

A Blunder Is Made

If in the rush of our over-zealous effort a blunder was made such as, for example, the overseer of carding gave an order to change a roving frame to a coarser number, the section hand gets the order, all gears plainly written down, no trouble to understand, he proceeds to do the job, then calls the speeder tender to go ahead and start the frame. Several doffs of the new roving are required to change the spinning frame so when enough has been made and the first spinning frame changed and ready to start—!!

What is wrong?, says overseer of spinning when told the ends would not "draw" through the rollers. Send for the carder. Something wrong here, Brother Carder! Well, send it all back to the card room. Meantime the speeder section hand has heard, and started looking, and found the trouble. Forgot to change the twist gear, so too much twist in the new roving and therefore it was too hard twisted to spin and had to be cut off and run over through the waste reworking machine.

The superintendent comes along, learns the story; a consultation with the carder and spinner.

Admits Mistake

Finally, it is put up to the boss carder, the speeder section hand is called to explain. "I've no excuse to offer,

sir. I changed the frame in a hurry, did not look over the gears to make sure as you cautioned me. No use to say I'm sorry, sir, though I am, of course. I'm willing to take my medicine."

The second hand is sent for, the three go into conference. After thoroughly going over the case, the section man agrees to keep all the rules and avoid future mistakes by "checking" all performances and is permitted to remain on the job.

He had been here about three months and was making a good impression before this, and this lesson will very likely stay with him.

And, whenever and wherever this principle of organization management and government has and will prevail, no cause for anxiety or doubt concerning the welfare of the Southern textile industry need ever exist.

The unexpected happenings during the new mill building boom in the early part of the present century created an excellent opportunity for exercising mental faculties, matching wits, meeting competition in a particular line of endeavor.

Competitive Spirit

If a mill decided to have the most attractive village, a rush to plant shrubbery and flowers, sow grass seeds followed, soon a competitive spirit started and numbers of beautiful mill villages were seen all over the district.

Should the personnel in a certain plant decide to set a standard of improved personal appearance "on the job," very soon the idea would be "echoed" from a neighboring plant.

All these and other experiences were often accompanied by amusing, sometimes embarrassing situations, especially when carried to extremes.

The superintendent of a certain mill conceived the idea of showing off the plant to a group of very prominent mill officials from a distant part of the country, who were to hold a business meeting in the city in the near future.

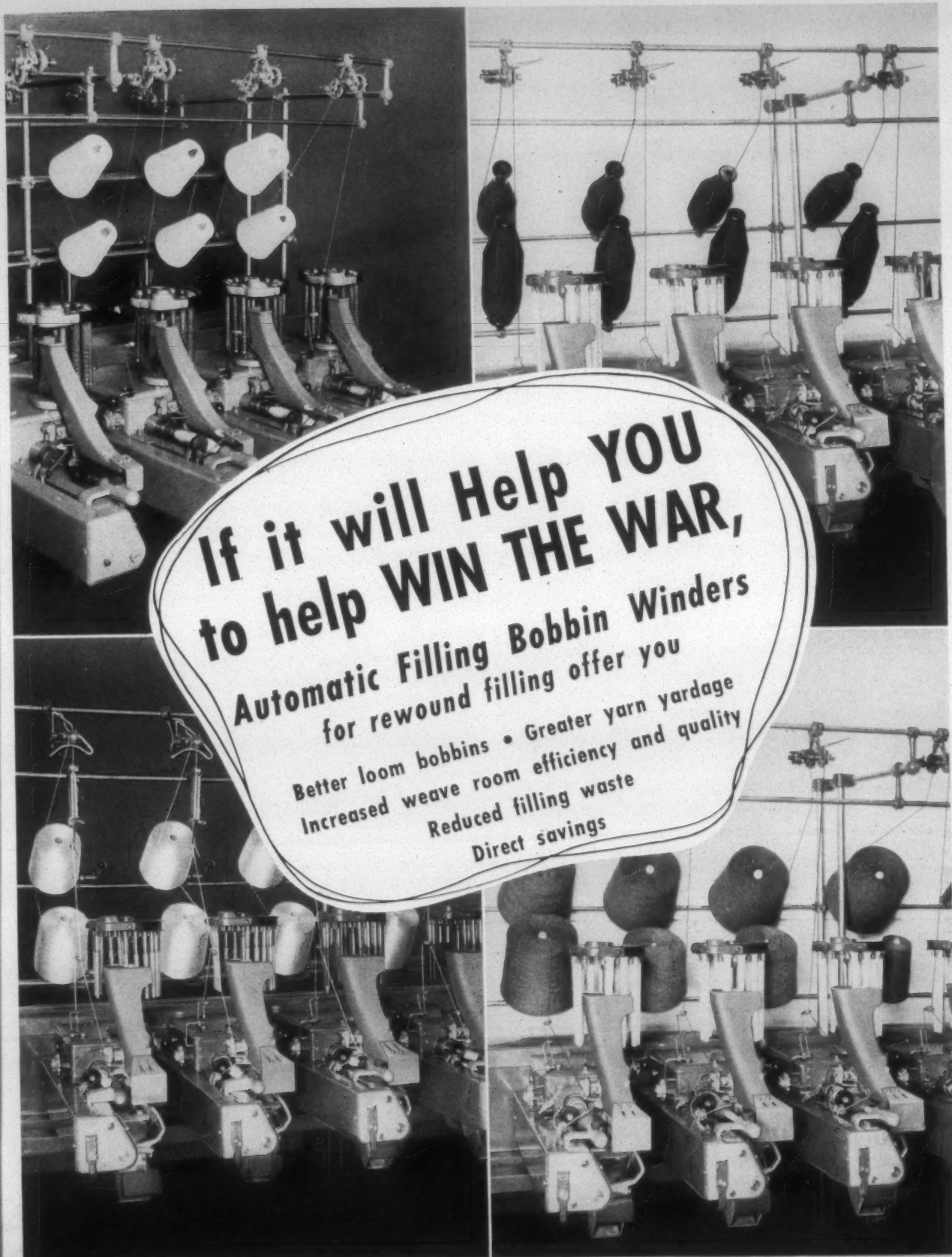
Of course the official staff gladly approved, for it was a really attractive and well-kept plant.

Came the big day. Word went through the mill the day before and the superintendent told everybody to "dress up" for tomorrow. So everybody came to work next morning all dressed up in their Sunday best and ready for company.

Well, about mid-morning the visitors drove up to the front yard (a large grove) in great "hack" and "bus" (horse-drawn) loads and for nearly all the rest of the day they were going all over the place.

A great deal of surprise and delight was expressed all around and sometimes three or four, maybe a half dozen, would stop and watch someone at work. It was all very

(Continued on Page 53)



**If it will Help YOU
to help WIN THE WAR,**

Automatic Filling Bobbin Winders
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Better loom bobbins • Greater yarn yardage
Increased weave room efficiency and quality
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ATLANTA, GA.

How the Purchasing Agent Can Assist the Management Towards Greater Efficiency In Procurement*

By HERMAN CONE, President
American Cotton Manufacturers Association

THE very nature of the purchasing agent's job has been changed within the past twelve months. Up to about a year ago I would say that the primary function of the purchasing agent was to secure the *proper* materials and supplies at the right prices—now it is to get suitable materials and supplies at any price. It has always been extremely important for the purchasing agent and his staff to be on friendly terms with the plant managers and their assistants, and vice versa. Now it is vital



for the two groups to co-operate perfectly. A regular system for handling purchases and requisitions should ordinarily be followed, but this friendly relationship should be so close that if any unusual circumstances should arise that would necessitate a temporary change in the procedure, either department should feel free to take necessary action without fear that the other department would resent this breach of company rules.

Let me illustrate—salesmen should contact the purchasing department before approaching the plant manager. As a rule, demonstrators should follow the same order, but this procedure might well be reversed in exceptional cases. Often time could be saved not only for the purchasing agent but also for the demonstrator if the latter were permitted to show his products to the plant management first, and then have the plant manager handle the matter with the purchasing department should he consider the product worthy of a trial.

Let me give another reason for close co-operation. The plant manager will usually scrutinize requisitions for important items rather carefully before sending them to the purchasing department. All too frequently, however, items small in money value are handled by his assistants in an off-hand manner. The purchasing agent should feel perfectly free to question any and all requisitions in order to save money for the plant, and his action in this respect should not be resented by the production management. Much waste can be eliminated by this type of co-operation.

The maintenance of a proper relationship of a purchasing department to production management is often difficult, but is necessary to the most efficient operation of an organization. I would say that the establishment of this relationship is the very best way for the purchasing agent

to assist the management towards greater efficiency in production.

It should be the function of a purchasing department to encourage conservative research and experimentation in the plant, but it must also be realized that the actual responsibility for the efficient operations of a plant rests with the production department.

The wisdom and tact exercised by a purchasing agent in co-operating with and frequently guiding production management determines in no small way the extent of his true value to the organization. The purchasing agent should always be on the alert for better and cheaper supplies and materials, but the introduction of innovations should always be through the production management—never around it. The purchasing agent should know that changes often prove to be costly and are apt to affect the quality and rate of production. He should ask the plant management to conduct experiments only if it appears to him that the introduction of the new item will be of great benefit to the mill from a purchasing or manufacturing standpoint. It should always be remembered both by the purchasing department and production management that low cost and productive efficiency are the ultimate goals and neither personal prejudice nor favoritism should be permitted to cause either to lose sight of that goal.

During these critical times when the purchasing department is extremely limited in what it can and cannot buy, it is more important than ever that it keep itself thoroughly posted on what the market offers and that this information be promptly passed on to the production management. The purchasing department should consider it one of its most important duties to anticipate the necessity of substitutes far enough ahead to permit a thorough testing of the substitutes before the time for their actual use arrives. In order to satisfactorily accomplish such a program friction between the two departments must be totally absent.

Full explanations as to why substitutes are necessary or expedient should be made and understood before the purchasing department actually deviates from definite requisitions of productive management. If this course is pursued better co-operation will result and a greater confidence in the purchasing department will be established.

Furthermore, it should be considered the duty of the purchasing department to thoroughly explore all possibilities suggested by production management. This latter department, through its intimate contact with manufactur-

(Continued on Page 49)

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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

General Dyestuffs Corp. Issues Orange and Scarlet Colors

Two new dyestuffs, "Azosol Fast Orange 3RA" and "Rapid Fast Scarlet ILH Powder," have been issued by the General Dyestuff Corp. The orange color is said to be suitable for the coloring of spirit varnishes or nitro lacquers, and the manufacture of aniline inks, as well as for coloring various plastics.

The scarlet color is a new development in a powder form of "Rapid Fast Scarlet ILH Paste." The firm points out that it develops fully in a short acid aging, and adds that it also develops fully in vat or neutral aging and can, therefore, be printed alongside of vat colors.

Control Distribution of Aniline

Control of the distribution of aniline, important chemical in the manufacture of explosives, dyes, drugs, synthetic rubber and other chemical products, was taken July 13th by the Director-General for Operations, WPB.

Consumers seeking delivery of aniline under Order M-184 must file requests on Form PD-583 and producers and distributors must report monthly on Form PD-584. The Army, Navy, Coast Guard, Maritime Commission and War Shipping Administration need not file these forms, but must provide the same information in any form they desire. Requests must be filed by August 10th for September delivery.

The restrictions of the order do not apply to use by the Armed Services of aniline produced by them, or to the use by any person of less than 500 pounds of aniline in a month.

Consumers requesting 500 pounds or less in a month must certify to the shipper that the total they receive from all shippers will not be more than 500 pounds. Deliveries of 50 pounds or less are not subject to certification.

Synthetic Cellulose in Offing

New York.—Synthetic production of certain kinds of "sugars" as the first step toward the purely synthetic production of cellulose, essential for plastics, munitions and fabrics, was revealed here recently.

This advance in chemistry has been made by Drs. W. T. Haskins, Raymond M. Hann and C. S. Hudson, of the department of chemistry at the United States Institute of Health, Bethesda, Md.

According to these scientists' technical report to the American Chemical Society, the way has been opened for the synthesis of cellulose, perhaps the most important plant material now in use in war industries.

Until now it has been little understood just how the living plant produces its cellulose, out of its simple sugary stuff, six atoms of carbon, 10 of hydrogen and five of oxygen.

Drs. Haskins, Hann and Hudson have succeeded in producing synthetically, first, some of the plant's simple "sugars," and then a material which is very close to cellulose itself, "epicellobiose" and "cellobiose."

The role of cellulose itself in modern synthetic chemistry is of the greatest importance. Cellulose is the sub-

stance of which the walls of the plant cells are chiefly made. Cotton fibers, for example, are over 90 per cent pure cellulose.

Plastics, munitions, rayon and other synthetic fabrics, rayon and some of the materials of vast importance for which cellulose is the fundamental material.

In producing all these materials, and in inventing new types of materials of especial service in the present crisis, synthetic production of cellulose would be extremely helpful.

New kinds of cellulose, not known in nature, might be produced, and so a new world of synthetic chemistry might be opened.

Drs. Haskins, Hann, and Hudson by special chemical methods first developed "lactose," so-called "milk sugar," and some other "sugars" found in certain plants. Next by combining these molecules the synthesized materials which lead to cellulose itself.

Fabric Making Machine Does Not Have Shed

U. S. Patent No. 2,283,802 has recently been granted Clair H. Gingher, of Greensboro, N. C., for a fabric-making machine that does not have the normal means of causing the interlacing of the yarns, the shed. Claims as set forth in the patent follow:

"One of the objects of the invention is the method of producing a cloth having a primary warp with upper and lower wefts laid against the warp on opposite sides, the upper and lower warp being tied together between the threads of the primary warp by a secondary warp produced by sewing needles and which enmeshes the fills of the respective defts, drawing them more or less tightly together according to the tension of the sewing threads.

"Another object of the invention is a fabric, the product of the above method, characterized by its being non-stretchable and non-shrinkable in a warpwise direction when made with inelastic warp yarns, through the fact that the primary warp yarns extend rectilinearly through the fabric without the undulations incident to interweaving, said fabric being more freely stretchable than woven fabric in the event that the primary warp is made of elastic yarns, since the warp yarns pass freely through the fabric without the localized constrictions produced by the interweaving of the filling. The fabric of the subject invention is further characterized by the fact that after having been distorted biaswise in one direction, it may readily be restored to its original condition by being pulled lengthwise in the opposite bias direction, this being due to the fact that the upper and lower filling threads have free turning points on the primary warp yarns to which they are unattached. This gives the fabric a non-wrinkling quality. By the selection of sewing threads of different gauge, working at different tensions, various qualities in the nature of the fabric are readily produced. For instance, if the sewing thread is fine and stitched under considerable tension the secondary warp will be completely buried in the fabric and the surface characteristics will be solely those incident to the nature of the wefts. Furthermore, the fact that the wefts and the primary warp yarns are not tied together gives the fabric a natural soft and limp nature which adapts it especially for draperies."

Montage from an official U. S. Army Signal Corps photo shown in the exhibition Road to Victory, The Museum of Modern Art, New York

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in its corps of skilled workers, who meet
War Department specifications with un-
deviating exactitude ★ General is doing
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There's nothing like a mass of consis-
tent color with a resolute tone to inspire
morale! ★ General's dyestuffs are pass-
ing the severest inspections with flying
colors ★ Today, whole regiments of GDC
drums are reporting for important duty
...at the major mills of our country.

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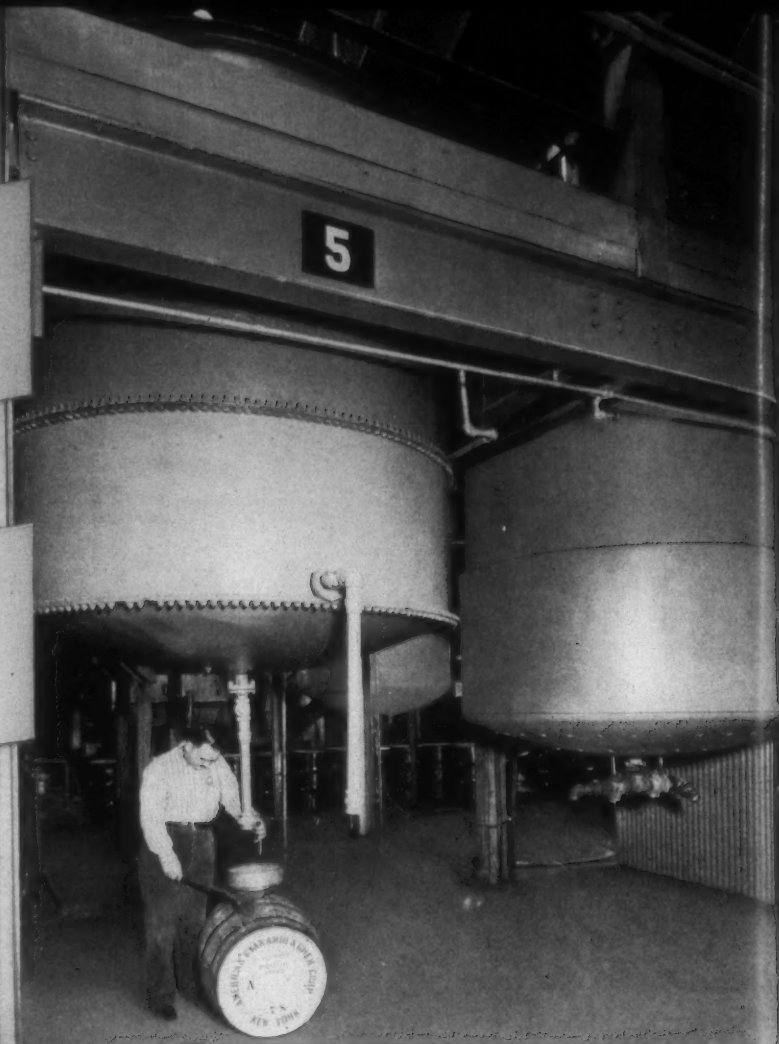
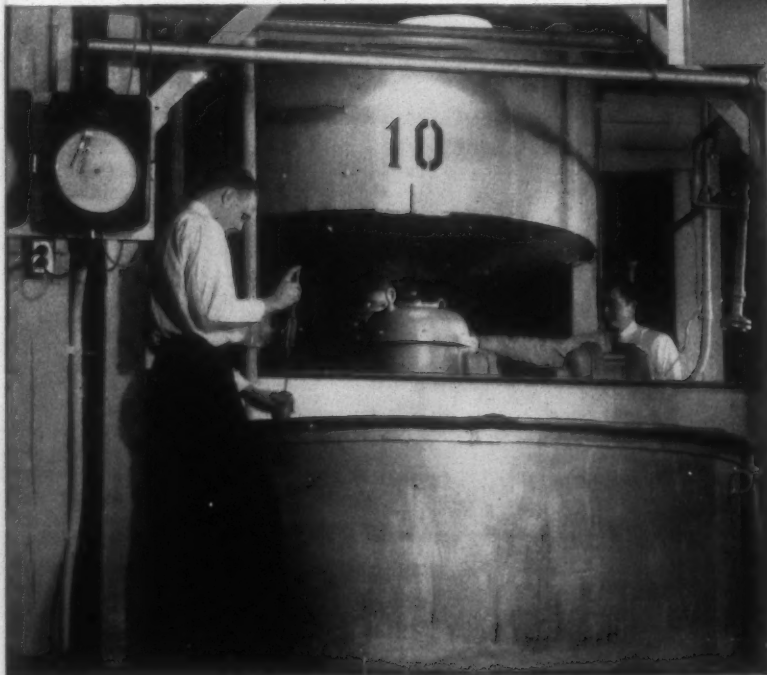
The practical advantages of

**LARGE-SCALE
PRODUCTION**

to users of

CYANAMID
QUALITY CHEMICALS

in the textile industry



(above) One of Cyanamid's modern large-capacity units for the production of textile chemicals. Large-scale production means greatest possible uniformity in chemical supply.

(left) A similar unit in another Cyanamid plant. Each step in Cyanamid's volume production methods is planned and carried out to deliver highest quality as well.

REGARDLESS of whether the volume required is moderate or in carload lots, chemicals for the textile manufacturing processes should be of a consistently reliable, uniform quality at all times.

The source of supply of textile chemicals... the sulphonated oils, penetrants, sizing compounds, wetting agents and other specialties... therefore becomes a primary consideration to the manufacturer in establishing economically dependable processing results.

Cyanamid recognizes this vital part played by chemicals throughout the textile industry. Cyanamid is also aware that the supplies required by the textile industry can best be provided by high-standard volume production, insuring the barrel by barrel uniformity made possible by large batch manufacture. As a result, Cyanamid has set up modern large-scale facilities adjacent to the important centers of textile manufacture.

Cyanamid today is able to assure textile manufacturers that their requirements, both large and small, will be accurately and quickly filled with chemicals of a consistently high quality.

Cyanamid is also prepared to serve textile manufacturers on problems relating to the proper selection of chemicals to meet changing specifications in production... a valuable extra service without charge or obligation that is backed by extensive research and practical field experience.

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Fire Destroys Sanders Cotton Mill

Mobile, Ala.—The J. C. Sanders Cotton Mill at suburban Prichard, near here, was destroyed by an early morning blaze August 8th. Damage was estimated at \$500,000, mostly covered by insurance.

President J. C. Sanders said the mill would probably be rebuilt.

The blaze was one of very few to hit a cotton mill in recent years. Firemen from Mobile and Prichard fought the flames for five hours, but were handicapped by an inadequate water supply. A night watchman discovered the blaze several hours after the plant had been shut down for the night.

The mill was listed as operating 19,272 spindles and 528 looms. Other structures near the mill were threatened but firemen managed to confine the flames to the one building.

Mill employees living in the nearby mill village were able to save some materials by loading a boxcar and pushing it to safety.

Approximately 300 workers were employed at the plant.

The two pictures above show the blazing mill (at left) and smouldering ruins (at right).

Carded Yarn Cotton Mill Executives Unite in War Effort

Charlotte, N. C.—Executives of carded yarn cotton mills operating more than a million spindles with fully 65 per cent of their production on military contracts mobilized themselves here recently for "an all-out war effort" in keeping with the steady expansion of the nation's armed forces and the lend-lease requirements.

J. A. Moore, of Edenton, N. C., who was re-elected by the Carded Yarn Group to serve another year as chairman, announced the policy of the carded yarn spinners at the close of their meeting held here. Other officers re-elected were: R. C. Forrest, of Uniontown, Ala., vice-chairman, and E. O. Fitzsimons, secretary and treasurer.

Approximately 100 spinners attended the meeting. Group officials estimated that they represented 50 per cent of the spindles producing commercial carded yarn and 60 per cent of the nation's carded yarn industry.

In discussing the business taken up during the day, Mr. Moore and Mr. Fitzsimons spoke of reports from various sources to the effect that the nation's armed forces are being expanded toward an objective of from eight million to ten million men. They explained that this expansion necessarily means more demand for carded yarns and said that the already tight situation in the industry is still further affected by the spillover to the carded yarn manufacturers of the combed yarn demand which has exceeded capacity production. They pointed out that carded yarn is used for unobtainable combed yarns in many military textile products.

C. E. Stevens Joins Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp.

Norma-Hoffmann Bearings Corp., Stamford, Conn., announces that a meeting of its board of directors, Clarence E. Stevens was elected vice-president in charge of plant operations, assuming his duties on August 15, 1942.

Mr. Stevens was, until April 1, 1942, vice-president in charge of manufacturing of Electrolux, Inc. (manufacturers of vacuum cleaners) at Old Greenwich, Conn. He succeeds Charles B. Malone, who resigned on July 31st to become associated with another industrial business in Stamford.

R. V. Borden Elected Treasurer of Sterling Ring Traveler Co.

Raymond V. Borden has been elected treasurer and a director of the Sterling Ring Traveler Co. of Fall River, Mass. Mr. Borden has been associated with the company for 26 years, the last three as assistant treasurer. He replaces Walter J. Wixon, who died suddenly August 13th.

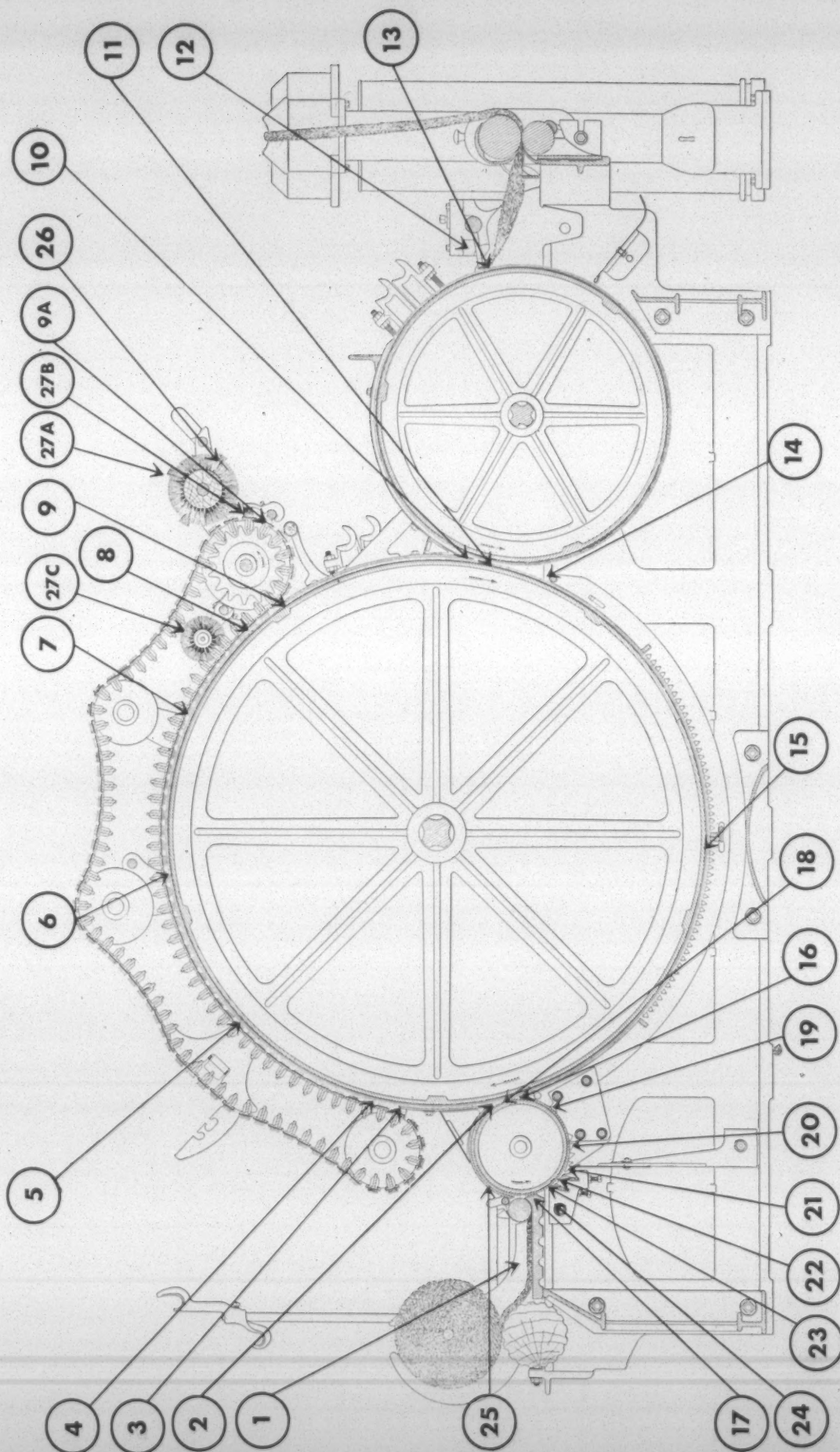
Mills Firm Shows Profit

Boston, Mass.—The Pacific Mills have reported a net profit of \$886,034, equal to \$2.22 a share, after provision for Federal and State income taxes, for the six months ended June 27th, compared with \$1,004,950 net, or \$2.36 a share, in the corresponding period a year ago. Net sales totaled \$38,136,969 for the six months, an increase of 17 per cent, compared with the same period a year ago.

Thirty Setting Points and Their Adjustments In the Saco-Lowell Revolving Flat Card

REF.	POINT OF SETTING	Distances, in .001"			REMARKS
		Max.	Min.	Ord. Prac.	
1	Lap Guides	39" to 39½"			Controls selvage of web.
2	Lower Edge Back Plate	34	22	29	Regulates air currents, thus partly controlling lickerin fly.
3	Upper Edge Back Plate	34	22	29	Excludes air currents and controls loading of flats. If set too far off, the cotton will blow out between the flats.
4	Five Points for Setting Flats	Back	12	10	Closer settings produce a cleaner web. Generally, closer than .09 is dangerous unless the mill is entirely free from vibration.
5		Int.	10	9	
6		Int.	10	9	
7		Int.	10	9	
8		Front	12	10	
9	Upper Edge of Front Knife Plate	34	17	22	Within limits, the closer the top edge to the cylinder, the lower the amount of strip taken out by the flats.
9a	Flat Stripping Comb	19	12	15	Should be just close enough to clean thoroughly when comb is in good condition. If set too close, may damage clothing. The edge of the comb at the bottom of the sweep should be ½" from the Thompson Roll.
10	Lower Edge, Front Knife Plate	34	22	29	Should be set relatively close to keep air currents from disturbing cotton on cylinder.
11	Doffer to Cylinder	10	5	7	Should be set close enough to take off all good cotton. A good average setting is a tight 7 or a loose 5.
12	Sweep of Doffer Comb				Normally, lower edge of comb at bottom of sweep should fall on line drawn between center of doffer shaft and center of comb shaft.
13	Comb to Doffer	34	12	22	Set close enough to remove as much good staple as possible, to avoid loading the doffer and to produce an even web. If set too close, nebs, leaf, and short fibre may get into the sliver.

(Table Continued on Page 22)



30 SETTING POINTS AND THEIR ADJUSTMENTS IN THE SACO-LOWELL REVOLVING FLAT CARD.

REF.	POINT OF SETTING	Distances, in .001"			REMARKS	
		Max.	Min.	Ord. Prac.		
14, 15, 16	Cylinder Screen to Cylinder	Front	187½	125½	187½	Controls air currents and production of fly. If set too close, screen may become loaded with wasty short staple. An unduly close setting at the front can cause an uneven web with ragged selvages. Settings, which are too open, cause loss of white cotton and good staple.
		Middle	58	34	58	
		Back	29	19	29	
17	Feed Plate to Lickerin	17	7	10	A very important setting which varies with cotton, staple, weight of lap, and speed of lickerin. Correct settings produce an even fringe.	
18	Lickerin to Cylinder	10	7	7	Should be just close enough to assure effective transfer of staple from lickerin to cylinder. The lickerin teeth should be practically free of fibres, as they enter the fringe at the feed plate.	
19	Lickerin Screen, Blank Part,	34	28	29	Close the screen sufficiently to prevent loss of white cotton. Fly should be dirty, wasty stock only. These settings should be made by the lickerin shroud.	
20	Front	22		12		
21	Bars	250	125	187½		
	Nose					
	Mote Knives from Lickerin—				Should be set close enough to remove heavy impurities on lickerin surface. If set too close, may cause loss of good cotton.	
22	Bottom	22	12	17		
23	Top	29	17	22		
24	Angle of Mote Knife to Lickerin	22°	15°	18°	As the top surface of the mote knives approach a position which is perpendicular to the path of the teeth of the lickerin, the amount of waste removed by the knives decreases.	
25	Lickerin Cover				The cover on the lickerin should be securely fastened at all times. It should be kept close to the back cylinder casing, and the scavenger roll over feed roll maintained in good working order to prevent the loss of good staple, or the creation of lumps in the web.	
26	Hackle Comb				Should be set to allow the tines to penetrate ½" below the surface of the bristles.	
27A	Brush, Spiral				The large spiral brush should be set so that the bristles do not penetrate below the knee of the wire. To deep a setting of this brush has a tendency to create felting of the flats and instead of cleaning, the bristles push the seed and motes down into the flat. Oil on this brush is a source of serious damage. The only lubrication required on this assembly is a light film of grease in the open bearings about every two weeks. When the bristles become worn the brush should be sent to the shop for reconditioning. These small brushes play an important part in the economy of the card. Although apparently small and insignificant, the proper functioning of these brushes prevents excessive wear on the bearing surface of the flats. They should be set close enough to work effectively without causing undue wear on the brush. When the bristles become so short or soft that they are not efficient, they should be renewed promptly.	
27B	Small Flat No. 1					
27C	Small Flat No. 2					

War on *Wear!*

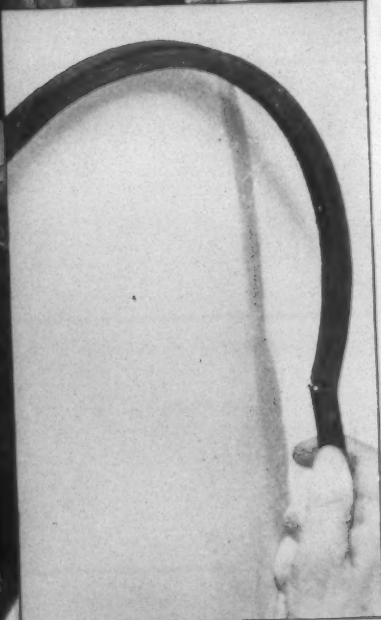
MANHATTAN'S Suggestions for the Care of V-BELTS

Rubber has so many essential applications in the war production program that scarcity must be overcome by conservation in every way possible.

Making V-Belts last longer is more than common sense; it is a patriotic contribution to the "winning-power" of the country. Follow these important suggestions:—

1. Do not allow oil, grease or gasoline to come in contact with belt.
2. Avoid exposing belts to sunlight and excessively hot or cold weather.
3. Provide take-up facilities.
4. Don't leave tools or other objects near belt to get caught in drive.
5. Avoid abrasion on nearby objects.
6. Do not force belts onto sheave with instruments of any kind. Slack off on take-up and place belts into grooves.
7. Work belts around grooves until all of the slack is on **ONE SIDE OF THE DRIVE**, then tighten take-up until belts are fairly snug.
8. Before starting check pulley alignment, check bearings for oil and see that drive is clear and free. Adjust take-up so that when drive is operating at full load and full speed, only a slight bow appears on slack side. Vertical drives, extremely short center drives, and drives carrying pulsating loads must be operated tighter than others.
9. Use sufficient number of correct sized belts to handle maximum load. Be sure sheaves are over accepted minimum diameters.
10. Design new drive to take standard belt and sheave sizes.
11. Belts must not bottom in grooves. Bottoming causes belt-destroying heat from slip.
12. Do not use belt dressing. If belts slip, clean with cloth dampened in gasoline and tighten drive slightly.
13. See that sheave grooves are free from burs and extreme wear. Replace worn sheaves and check alignment periodically.
14. On failure of first belt on a drive, replace entire set with new belts, keeping worn belts as spares for subsequent failures.
15. Store belts uncoiled and hung over forms on rack or wall in a cool, dark place.
16. Consult your MANHATTAN service man. Write factory or your distributor.

You can get reprints of these suggestions for maintenance men from MANHATTAN field representatives or distributors or by writing direct. This is No. 3 of a series on rubber conservation. Wall cards on care of belts and hose are also available.



V-Belt destroyed by insufficient tension. High slip created excessive heat which wore and cracked cover.

KEEP AHEAD WITH



Conserve your rubber equipment; salvage worn out rubber and buy WAR BONDS—three steps to Victory.

THE MANHATTAN RUBBER MANUFACTURING DIVISION
of RAYBESTOS-MANHATTAN, INC.
EXECUTIVE OFFICES PASSAIC, NEW JERSEY

Chas. A. Haynes, Jr., With Howard Bros.

Charles A. Haynes, Jr., has taken up sales work with Howard Bros. Mfg. Co., of Worcester, Mass., where his father left off, having recently been appointed sales representative in the northern territory. Charles, Sr., has assumed his new duties and responsibilities as superintendent of Interlaken Mills, West Warwick, R. I.

Though still a "youngster," Charles, Jr., has picked up much mill experience at such mills as Grant Mills in the old B. B. & R. Knight group; the Edwards Mfg. Co., Warwick Mills, and Greenville Mills in New Hampshire. This experience gives him a well rounded background from picker room to boss weaver since he became a textile man when leaving schools twelve years ago.

OBITUARY

EDWIN C. ESTES

Memphis, Tenn.—Edwin C. Estes, 51, Government cotton classer, died at his home here August 8th, it is believed. Mr. Estes' body was found several days later after the telegraph company reported that persistent efforts to deliver a message had been of no avail.

Indications were that Mr. Estes had died on Saturday, since his body was found on the floor of the kitchen, and newspapers from Saturday on were found on the porch. An electric fan was running, but no lights were on, indicating that his death occurred during the daylight hours.

E. R. PARTRIDGE

Atlanta, Ga.—E. R. Partridge, 56, owner of E. R. Partridge, Inc., manufacturers of Carhart overalls and Partridge uniforms, died August 16th at his summer home at Myrtle Beach, S. C.

He was a steward and chairman of the finance committee of the Druid Hills Methodist Church, a Shriner and widely active in Atlanta civic life.

Born in Jonesboro, N. C., Mr. Partridge was married in 1908 to Miss Atlee Goggans, of Dewberry, S. C. He came to Atlanta in 1914 as manager of the Ramilton-Carhart Co. He opened a branch office in San Francisco in 1916, returning a few years later to establish his own business here.

THOMAS J. WALLNER

Pulaski, Va.—Thomas J. Wallner, 52, Pulaski textile manufacturer and president of the Southern States Industrial Council, died at his home here August 18th. He had been critically ill of heart trouble for the past week.

He was a former president of both the Virginia and the Southern Manufacturers' Association. He had been engaged in the manufacture of hosiery here since 1916.

Wallner was president of the Virginia Maid Hosiery Mills, which he established here some years ago, together with the Acme Dye Works and the Jefferson Silk Mills. These plants employ approximately 1,000 persons.

He received basic education in the textile industry as a machine operator in his home city of New Bedford, Mass., before coming to Pulaski in 1916 as manager of

the Paul Hosiery Mills. A few years later he resigned his connection with this firm and, with local and Eastern capital, established the Virginia Maid Mills to manufacture hosiery.

The venture was a success from the start and Wallner organized the Acme Works and Jefferson Mills as parts of the whole plant here.

He became associated with the Burlington (N. C.) Mills several years ago, and, in co-operation with the company, organized and supervised a number of hosiery mills in this general section. When he sold his interests in this enterprise, he retained only the Carroll Mills at Hillsville, Va.

J. M. DYE

Spartanburg, S. C.—J. M. Dye, for the past 42 years master mechanic of Spartan Mills here, died at his home on August 3rd after an extended illness. He was a member of Duncan Memorial Methodist Church and was a trustee of the church.

CHARLES L. HICKS

Union, S. C.—Charles Luther Hicks, master mechanic of the Union-Buffalo Mills here for the past 21 years, died suddenly at his home here on July 28th.

Mr. Hicks was superintendent of the Sunday School of the Green Street Methodist Church, and was chairman of the board of stewards of the church. He was a member of the Union Masonic Lodge, No. 75.

He was a native of Union and son of the late James Hicks, first superintendent of the Union Cotton Mills, pioneer textile plant at Union.

EDWARD N. PEGRAM

Gastonia, N. C.—Edward N. Pegram, 57, prominent Gastonia cotton broker, died recently at Charlotte Memorial Hospital. He had been ill for only a short time.

Mr. Pegram was a native and life-long resident of Gastonia, and an alumnus of North Carolina State College at Raleigh. He had been engaged in the cotton business for a great many years.

GEORGE T. KING

Kings Mountain, N. C.—George T. King, 72, superintendent of power at Springs Cotton Mills, Lancaster, S. C., died suddenly recently in his office at Lancaster. His home was at Kings Mountain, and burial was here.

Mr. King was born in Rutherfordton County, May 24, 1870. He was a prominent mill man and was at one time superintendent of Dilling Cotton Mill at Kings Mountain.

FRANK C. SHERRILL, SR.

Cornelius, N. C.—Frank C. Sherrill, Sr., 71, president of the Gem Yarn Mills here, and also head of the Cornelius Building and Loan Association, died in Long's Hospital, Statesville, N. C., following a heart attack.

A native of Lincoln County, Mr. Sherrill was active in political circles. He was a director of the Bank of Cornelius.

MORE PICKS PER MINUTE! Less Cost Per Bolt or Skein!

"CASCADE"

Brand Leather Belting on Your Looms

"SPIN TWIST"

Brand Leather Belts for Spinners and Twisters
Less Slip—Not Affected by Machinery Oil

THE AKRON BELTING CO.

Akron, Ohio

Leather Belting Makers Since 1885
Suppliers to the Textile Industry for 57 years, and
we expect to continue for another Half-Century



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Engineers in Power Transmisssion -- BY BELTING

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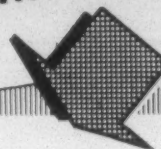
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GASTONIA, NORTH CAROLINA

HOW TO GET *Longer Life*
AND *Better Work* FROM
CARD CLOTHING . . .



YOUR LICKERINS

Good Carding Is Impossible Unless
You Keep Them In Good Condition

Lickerins that are worn, out of round, unbalanced, or have damaged teeth, will ruin the stock for subsequent processing. Regular inspection at each grinding, detecting impacted waste, grease spots, or rings of cotton, and their causes, will prolong the life of your card clothing and improve quality of work.

NOTE: There are 44 possible sources of bad work on a cotton card. All of them are described and illustrated in an Ashworth chart for hanging in the card room. A copy will be forwarded to you, without charge, on request.

ASHWORTH

PIONEERS IN CARD CLOTHING
ASHWORTH BROS., INC.

Woolen Div.

AMERICAN CARD CLOTHING CO.

3 FACTORIES **6** REPAIR SHOPS
FALL RIVER, WORCESTER, PHILADELPHIA
FALL RIVER, PHILADELPHIA, CHARLOTTE, GREENVILLE
ATLANTA, DALLAS

7 DISTRIBUTING POINTS
FALL RIVER, WORCESTER
PHILADELPHIA, CHARLOTTE
GREENVILLE, ATLANTA, DALLAS

SOUTHWESTERN REPRESENTATIVE:
TEXTILE SUPPLY CO., DALLAS, TEXAS

PRODUCTS AND SERVICES: Card Clothing for Cotton, Wool, Worsted, Silk and Asbestos Cards and for all Types of Napping Machinery • Brusher Clothing and Card Clothing for Special Purposes • Lickerin Wire and Garnet Wire • Sole Distributors for Platt's Metallic Wire • Lickerins and Top Flats Reclothed

Lieutenant Royal Called To Active Duty

B. Ellis Royal, associate editor of the *TEXTILE BULLETIN*, secretary of the Southern Textile Association and The Arkwrights, and the Charlotte Alumni Chapter of Phi Psi (honorary textile fraternity), has been called into active duty with the Army Air Force Technical Training Command as a first lieutenant, and will report to an air base in Florida August 22nd. Lieutenant Royal has been a member of the Officers Reserve Corps since 1934, following his graduation from Alabama Polytechnic Institute (Auburn), with a B.S. degree in textile engineering.



While Lieutenant Royal is serving his country in the armed services, his duties as associate editor will be performed by James T. McAden, who has been added to *TEXTILE BULLETIN*'s editorial staff. Mr. McAden is a graduate in journalism at the University of North Carolina and for the past year has been assistant city editor of the *Charlotte News*.

H. & B Sales Reorganization

The following letter has been sent out by E. L. Martin, president of H. & B American Machine Co., relative to changes in the Southern sales staff:

"As the major portion of our productive efforts are now diverted to war materials and will so continue with increasing activity until victory has been achieved, we beg to announce that fabrication and delivery of textile equipment must of necessity be subordinated to National needs.

"We have committed ourselves as a patriotic duty to an all-out program and respectfully ask your indulgence of both effort and service for the duration of the war. We shall endeavor as far as possible to meet your requirements and fulfill all orders placed with us. The delivery of these, however, will depend entirely upon what facilities we may have available for the processing of same.

"We also regret to state that conditions compel a revised set-up of our sales organization. J. Carlile Martin, who has been in charge of our Atlanta office for many years, now assumes management of both the Atlanta and Charlotte offices.

"Elmer J. McVey, who has been in charge of the Charlotte office, has been recalled to the home office at Pawtucket, R. I., to co-ordinate and accelerate production of war materials.

"Herman J. Jones, who represented us in the Alabama territory, has been called as a reserve officer into active service. George W. Murphy of Atlanta has taken over this territory in addition to the one he already serves.

"Clinton M. Powell of Charlotte has accepted a mill agent's position and his territory will be taken over by Fritz Zweifel of Spartanburg, S. C., and Fred Dickinson of Rockingham, N. C.

"We are confident you will appreciate the necessity of these changes which we sincerely trust will be only for the duration of the war and bear with us until such time as

by united effort and patriotic sacrifice the cause of the United Nations is brought to a swift and victorious conclusion."

E. S. Tennent Is Army Officer

Spartanburg, S. C.—E. S. Tennent, purchasing agent for a number of textile mills throughout the South, has been commissioned a second lieutenant in the Army Air Corps and has reported for duty at an Air Corps field.

Lieutenant Tennent's office will continue to operate under his name, with the work being directed by Miss Ruth Sanders, his secretary for the past six years. Miss Sanders will be assisted by W. A. Finch and Miss Carolyn Wallace, both previous members of the office staff.

In addition, Boyd Nash, who has been connected with supply firms for a number of years, will assist the staff in a part-time capacity.

Roy Boiter With Stodgill

Roy Boiter, formerly superintendent of the Jackson Mills at High Shoals, N. C., is now a representative of Stodgill & Co., of Atlanta, Ga., with headquarters at Gastonia, N. C.

Mr. Boiter is a textile graduate of Clemson College and before going with the High Shoals plant held an office position with the principal office of the Jackson Mills at Wellford, S. C.

OBITUARY

WALTER J. WIXON

Walter J. Wixon, 63, died August 13th at his home in Fall River, Mass. He was treasurer of the Sterling Ring Traveler Co. of Fall River, and had been affiliated with the firm for 40 years.

Prominent in fraternal circles, he was a Noble Grand of Fall River Lodge, I. O. O. F., and chairman of the board of trustees for a number of years. He was also a member of King Philip Lodge of Masons, Aleppo Shrine Temple of Boston and of the First Congregational Church. He is survived by his widow, a son, daughter and two grandchildren.

RICHARD A. CLIFFORD

Chattanooga, Tenn.—Richard Archer Clifford, 77, died recently at his home here following a heart attack. A native of England, Mr. Clifford was the retired secretary of Peerless Woolen Mills and had made his home here for a number of years. He is survived by his widow and a daughter.

SAMUEL CLINTON FARR

Samuel Clinton Farr, 53, superintendent of the Santee Mills at Bamberg, S. C., died August 12th at Myrtle Beach, S. C., of a heart attack.

Funeral services were held at the Farr home Friday, August 14th.

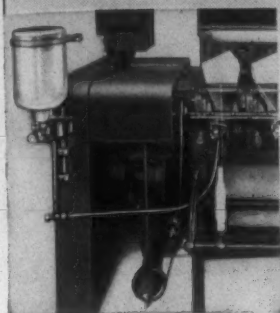
Mr. Farr, a native of Tennessee, came to Bamberg 20 years ago as a textile engineer. He had been superintendent of the Santee Mills for the past six years.

RESILIENCY for RAYON

with

Laureltex

40



ESPECIALLY IMPORTANT in the extended applications of rayon are added resiliency for wear and fit, more even running, fewer ends down, greater output per worker with less fatigue or strain, and high uniform finish.

Laureltex No. 40 is easily applied over roller troughs on cone winders, quilling frames or twisters.

If you want longer wear for your product, clearer stitch and good-looking merchandise, send for a sample order.

Laurel Products for the Rayon user are described in a pocket-size catalog—Write for your copy.



Laurel SOAP MANUFACTURING CO., Inc.
SOAPS • OILS • FINISHES

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2607 E. Tioga Street Philadelphia, Pa.
Warehouses: Paterson, N. J. Chattanooga, Tenn. Charlotte, N. C.



UNBEATABLE PRODUCTS



of an
UNBEATABLE NATION

SINCE 1857 we've seen America win three major wars — and are proud to have had a part . . . as now . . . in bringing Victory. U S Bobbins, Shuttles, Cones and Spools have always excelled in quality materials and skilled workmanship. Their use assures utmost speed and uninterrupted production.

Ask us to show you samples.

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US BOBBIN & CO

GREENVILLE, S. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C. JOHNSON CITY, TENN.

ALABAMA AGENT: Young & Vann Supply Co.
Birmingham, Ala.

Mill News

NAPLES, N. C.—M. M. Rudisill, of Lincolnton, N. C., is installing machinery for a small yarn mill in the building formerly occupied by the Biltmore Hosiery Mills.

GREENSBORO, N. C.—The Proximity Mfg. Co. has contracted for the building of a billion-gallon water reservoir on Richland Creek, some four miles north of the White Oak Cotton Mills, also a unit of the Cone Mills.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—Werthan Bag Corp., manufacturers of sheetings and bag goods, has established its own print works, and began this new department with two printing machines.

HIGH POINT, N. C.—The High Point City Council has authorized fire protection for that part of the Highland Cotton Mills lying outside the city limits. A one-year contract has been signed by the city and firm.

LOWELL, N. C.—The Norlina Mills, which was established by the late J. Lander Gray, have been reorganized as Spinners, Inc. J. P. Sanders is president, R. J. Hooker, treasurer, and J. Lander Gray, Jr., superintendent and manager. They manufacture specialty yarns.

HILDEBRAN, N. C.—A new half hose mill here is the Hildebran Hosiery Mill, manufacturing men's half hose, including dyeing and finishing. Operating 70 176-200 needle Scott & Williams HH Reverse machines, the proprietor and superintendent of the mill is Frank L. Elliott.

NEWTON, N. C.—A battery of 40 additional Banner wrap machines have recently been added at the plant of the Newton Knitting Mills, for the production of men's half hose, it is reported. Horace J. Isenhour is president and treasurer of the mill.

MAIDEN, N. C.—The Union Mills, unit of the American Yarn & Processing Co., of Mount Holly, N. C., are constructing two additions, one 40 by 49 feet, which will house the picker room and ten new Saco-Lowell cards, and the other 24 by 71 feet, which will house Saco-Lowell twistors.

MONROE, GA.—The Monroe Cotton Mills have completed construction on a two-story addition to the present mill structure, adding 40,000 square feet of floor space. Added machinery has been installed, including cards, looms, high-speed folders, automatic shears and a high-speed winder. A new opening room, supply room, waste house and a new office building which connects with the main plant have been built. Approximate cost of the improvements was \$150,000.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Incorporation of the R. W. Eldridge Co. of Charlotte, manufacturers of handkerchiefs for the past fifteen years, has been authorized by the State of North Carolina. Listed as incorporators are Lynn C. Eldridge, L. E. Elliott, John P. Ladley, and E. M. Propst, all of Charlotte.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—The Elizabeth City Cotton Mills and the Elizabeth City Hosiery Co. have been consolidated under the name of Robinson Mfg. Co. Chas. O. Robinson is president and Chas. O. Robinson, Jr., is treasurer. The new company will operate 11,600 spindles on 24's to 30's cotton yarns, 188 seamless knitting machines and 29 full-fashioned machines on ladies' hosiery.

DELANO, TENN.—The operations of the Miller-Smith Hosiery Mills located at Etowah and Delano have been consolidated at the Delano plant. A recent edition of Clark's Directory of Southern Textile Mills lists the machinery of the former Etowah plant as consisting of 148 single section machines. The company also operates plants at Kingsport and Chattanooga, Tenn.

STAR, N. C.—Russell Hosiery Mill is now in operation here on the manufacture of children's and misses' anklets after having moved its knitting machinery from Candor and absorbing the Star Finishing Co., Inc. Paul Russell is president, A. Russell secretary and treasurer, and John C. Wyatt superintendent. The mill does dyeing and finishing as well as knitting.

CHICKAMAUGA, GA.—An extensive modernization program has recently been completed at the Crystal Springs Bleachery. This included the construction of a weave shed, a shipping room and an addition to the opener room. Other improvements are the installation of blending feeders, gyrators, and re-circulating air filters in the opening and picking departments; the installation of 5,000 spindles of new spinning and complementary preparatory equipment; automatic filling winders, three-cylinder slashers; and the installation of an air-changing humidifying system in the spinning department.

RANDLEMAN, N. C.—Since taking over the Deep River Mfg. Co. property here Nov. 1st, 1941, Randleman Mills, Inc., has made extensive improvements on all buildings and machinery.

Two warehouses have been rebuilt, allowing an additional 5,500 square feet of space; the first floor of the mill building, empty for a number of years, has been refloored and furnished with 10 new Saco-Lowell cards, two new Saco-Lowell combers, a new Saco-Lowell lap machine, four second-hand D-2 combers, and 12 deliveries of second-hand drawing; the office staff has been moved into a remodeled and rebuilt building; and 1,224 twister spindles and a new Foster No. 102 winder have been installed.

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Cotton Freshness

the new basic selling appeal for Cottons featured every month in the National Advertising Campaign of 12,000,000 cotton farmers and the American Cotton Industry.

FOR SEPTEMBER

a page, advertisement in September issue *Parents'* will talk this basic selling theme for you in

SCHOOL CLOTHES

Another page in August 15 issue of *Vogue* will talk COLLEGE CLOTHES.

NATIONAL COTTON COUNCIL OF AMERICA—COTTON TEXTILE INSTITUTE



76 Years of STARCH SERVICE

Since 1866 our policy of Fair Service to All has been the bulwark of our business. It has withstood the test of two major wars and several depressions. Today our customers have confidence in our ability to protect their interests . . . especially through the present emergency. They have confidence in the high quality of our textile starches . . . corn, potato, wheat . . . which reflect the craftsman's art in skillfully converting the best materials the world affords. This customer confidence is one of our most valuable assets. We shall do all in our power to preserve and strengthen it.

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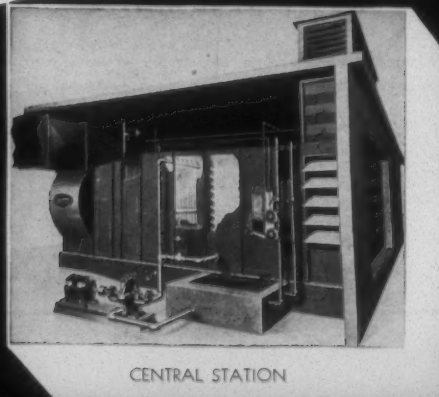
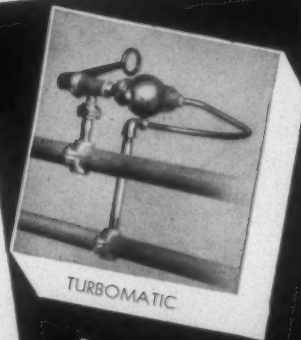
1011 Johnston Bldg.
CHARLOTTE, N. C.



No Humidifier can possibly have Everything
Every Humidifier has Something

Certified CLIMATE

is applied engineering;
"something" for "something";
the right "something"
for the work you need
and want done.



Parks-Cramer Company
Fitchburg, Mass. Charlotte, N. C.

Personal News

Wm. Buxton is now manager of the South Boston Weaving Co., South Boston, Va.

A. H. Baker is now superintendent of the Waxhaw Cotton Mills, Waxhaw, N. C.

E. B. Comer is now second hand in the carding department, second shift, at Laurens Cotton Mill, Laurens, S. C.

J. N. Jones, formerly of Enoree, S. C., is now superintendent of Phenix Mills No. 1, of Kings Mountain, N. C.

Ralph McGraw is now overseer spinning, Riverdale Mills, Enoree, S. C.

I. W. Ledford has been promoted to master mechanic, Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

H. W. Smith is superintendent of the Summit Yarn Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., formerly the Excell Mfg. Co.

H. C. Kane is now president of the Tennessee Line & Twine Co., Elizabethton, Tenn.

James D. Barbee is now assistant superintendent at the Brookside Mills, Knoxville, Tenn.

R. B. Vickers is now secretary and treasurer of the New Braunfels (Tex.) Textile Mills, Inc.

Morris Zingler is now superintendent of the Belding Hemingway Co., Bedford, Va.

J. D. Pell is president of the Angle Silk Mills, Inc., Rocky Mount, Va.

Walter Beckwith, formerly of Franklinton, N. C., is now master mechanic at Pilot Mills Co., Raleigh, N. C.

L. A. Sweatt is now overseer of carding at Pilot Mills Co., Raleigh, N. C. He was formerly at the Gayle plant of Springs Cotton Mills, Chester, S. C.

Charles G. Seifert, Jr., is now superintendent of the Southampton Mills (formerly Meherrin Mills) at Emporia, Va.

L. C. Leagan, formerly night overseer of carding at Ninety-Six (S. C.) Cotton Mill, is now night overseer of carding at Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C.

W. E. Ellenburg, formerly of Laurens (S. C.) Cotton Mill, is now second hand in carding department at Beaumont Mfg. Co., Spartanburg, S. C.

J. D. (Johnnie) Greene, who has been assistant manager to E. Lee Skipper, of Lancaster, has been promoted to general manager of the Springs Mills, of Kershaw, S. C.

Albert M. Whisnant, Jr., who has been assistant sales manager for Stonecutter Mills at Spindale, N. C., is now a first lieutenant in the Army Air Corps stationed at Miami Beach, Fla.

B. G. Mauney, formerly master mechanic of Phenix Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., has enlisted as machinist, second class, U. S. Navy, Newport, R. I.

P. N. Peeler, of Kings Mountain, N. C., has been called to the colors as second lieutenant in the Army, Fort McClellan, Ala.

Eugene Cross, Jr., has been named president of the Cross Cotton Mills, Marion, N. C., succeeding his father, the late Eugene Cross.

Carter Hudgins, secretary and treasurer of Josephine Mills, Marion, N. C., was married recently to Miss Clara Freeman, of Dobson, N. C.

K. S. Tanner, textile executive of Spindale, N. C., has been named chairman of the Rutherford County War Bonds and Stamps Sale Drive.

Albert T. Mathews, general manager of Martha Mills, textile division of B. F. Goodrich Co., Thomaston, Ga., has retired.

S. W. Hempstead has succeeded Albert T. Mathews as general manager of Martha Mills, textile division of B. F. Goodrich Co., Thomaston, Ga.

A. B. Brown, formerly night carder and spinner at the Summit Yarn Mills, Lincolnton, N. C., is now night superintendent at Carter Mills, of the same town.

J. E. Sirrine has resigned as president of the Greenville (S. C.) Country Club after serving in that capacity for 31 years.

Wm. H. Beattie, vice-president and treasurer of Woodside Cotton Mills, has been elected first vice-president of the Greenville (S. C.) Country Club.

Dean Thomas Nelson, of the N. C. State College Textile School, visited mills in Canada on a recent trip there to attend the International Lion's Club Convention.

Frederick Moore is now manager of the Florence (Ala.) Cotton Mills. Mr. Moore was formerly secretary of the company.

R. L. Hulsey, formerly of Marlboro Mill, Bennettsville, S. C., is now superintendent of Mill No. 1, Bladenboro (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. G. McCachern, superintendent of Cannon Mills Plant 5 at Concord, N. C., recently captured and turned over to police a negro burglar who had entered his home.

Plato Durham, cotton broker of Gastonia, N. C., has been commissioned a lieutenant, senior grade, in the U. S. Navy, and has been called to active duty.

Maj. Robt. D. McDonald, formerly a Chattanooga, Tenn., yarn broker, has been assigned to duty as executive officer of the new Army Air Force classification center, at Nashville, Tenn., it is reported.

HOUGHTON WOOLTOPS

Prompt Shipment All Grades on Short Notice

Suitable for Blends with Rayon or Cotton

HOUGHTON WOOL COMPANY
253 Summer St. Boston

Write or Phone Our Southern Representative

JAMES E. TAYLOR, Phone 3-3892 Charlotte, N. C.

"You Can Count on WAK Counters"
They are Rugged, Accurate, Dependable

Write—Phone—Wire

WAK INDUSTRIES
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

WE SOLICIT INQUIRIES for
Twines and Yarns used in Government Work,
both Natural and Dyed; also job lot dyeing.

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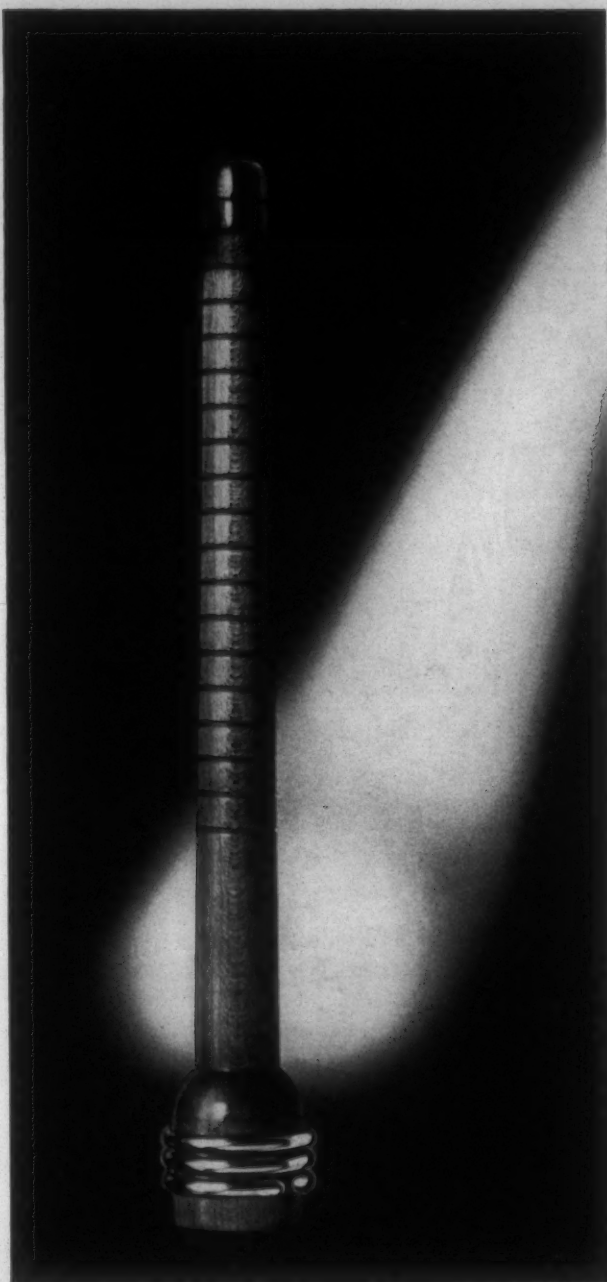
CLEVELAND MILL & POWER CO.
LAWNDALE, N. C.

CLINTON
STARCHES

★ ★ ★ **FOR ALL**
TEXTILE USES

- ★ QUALITY
- ★ UNIFORMITY
- ★ SERVICE

CLINTON COMPANY
CLINTON, IOWA



PRECISION BOBBINS

Precision highly necessary in the space between lower ring and bottom of the bobbin. In our manufacture, variation of more than two or three thousandths of an inch impossible. (Standard tolerance, thirty thousandths.) Precision Bobbins for fewer mistransfers, less spring breakage. Sample?

Uninterrupted production—
Precision Bobbins

NEW ENGLAND
BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

George M. Hambleton, Gen. Mgr.
NASHUA, NEW HAMPSHIRE

W. R. Thomason has resigned as superintendent of the Palmetto (Ga.) Cotton Mills, and has been appointed a consultant to the same company.

Jacob Gottlieb, president of Threads, Inc., addressed the Kiwanis Club of Gastonia, N. C., on July 28th. His subject was "The Processing of Cotton Yarns," and he gave a demonstration of dyeing.

Geo. H. Lanier, president of the West Point Mfg. Co., has resigned as president of the Chattahoochee Valley Railway Co., and has been succeeded by Robert F. Lanier.

William C. Summersby, general manager of the Chester, S. C., plants of Springs Cotton Mills, has resigned that position to become executive vice-president of the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

Claude D. Morris has been promoted from assistant superintendent to superintendent of the Palmetto (Ga.) Cotton Mills, and not to the presidency, as reported recently. H. Atherton continues as president.

B. C. Baker, who has been general manager of the Springs Mills at Kershaw, S. C., has just been promoted to the position of general manager of the Springs Cotton Mills of Chester, S. C., with headquarters at Gayle Plant.

Clarence L. Jolly has resigned as general superintendent of the Jackson Mills at Iva, S. C., Wellford, S. C., and High Shoals, N. C., to accept a position with the Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va.

Claude D. Turner, formerly overseer of weaving at Springs Mill No. 2, Fort Mill, S. C., is now overseer of weaving at the Granby plant of Pacific Mills, Columbia, S. C.

A. R. Macormac, associate professor of chemistry at Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn, Ala., has been

appointed as textile consultant to the Army Quartermaster Corps at Washington, D. C.

W. J. Bond is superintendent of the Romac Yarn Mills, Memphis, Tenn., manufacturers of woolspun coarse yarns.

J. A. Nelson is now superintendent of the Springfield (Va.) Woolen Mills Co.

C. R. Moore has resigned as overseer of spinning at Harmony Grove Mills, Commerce, Ga., to become assistant superintendent of the Gate City Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Clint M. Powell, formerly with H & B American Machine Co., and before that with Cannon Mills and Johnston Mills, has been named resident manager of the Balston Yarn Mills, Inc., Lincolnton, N. C.

Edward S. Tennent, purchasing agent for a number of textile mills, with headquarters at Spartanburg, S. C., has received a commission as second lieutenant in the Army Air Force, and has reported to the contract and negotiations branch at Wright Field, Ohio.

Julian H. Robertson, president and treasurer of the North Carolina Finishing Co., Salisbury, N. C., The Erlanger Mills, Lexington, N. C., and the Alexander Mfg. Co., Forest City, N. C., has been commissioned a major in the Ordnance Department of the U. S. Army.

Shannon M. Gamble, assistant treasurer of the Standard-Coosa-Thatcher Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., has been elected vice-president of the Chattanooga Control of the Controllers Institute of America.

A. S. Cookman, Jr., has been transferred from the American Viscose Corp's textile unit at Marcus Hook, Pa., to the company's sales office at Charlotte, N. C., where he will take over the work done by S. Reed Anthony when the latter reports for duty in the U. S. Navy.

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Captain Smyth

Captain Ellison A. Smyth, the most outstanding figure in the textile industry of the South and generally regarded as the Dean, passed away at his home at Flat Rock, N. C., at the age of 93.

Although Captain Smyth had been inactive for a number of years, the industry revered and loved him for the leadership which he gave during his active career.

Captain Smyth came out of Charleston, S. C., many years ago to establish a cotton mill at Pelzer, S. C., and from that time, until his death, he was a leader and his counsel and advice were freely sought and freely given.

He was the type of man who combined ability and principle and his concern for the welfare of his employees was genuine.

Being of the old South, he was imbued with an intense loyalty to the principle of States rights and it was with sorrow that he witnessed the destruction of the dual system under which our country had grown great.

It was the good fortune of the editor of this publication to have known Captain Smyth well and to have been associated with him in several efforts related to the welfare of the textile industry of the South.

His passing was not unexpected but is none the less deeply regretted, and there is a feeling that the "king" is dead and that there is no one who can exactly fill his place.

Textile Wage Raise

The Textile Wage Raise Order issued by the War Labor Board against 40 New England and 11 Southern mills was made on August 14th.

We wished to explain this order and its relation to other textile mills, but as late as the 17th we had not been able to obtain a copy of the order and were told that it was so loosely drawn as to make its application very uncertain.

We advise Southern cotton mills to wait for more definite information and interpretations before making any wage adjustments.

These will probably be issued within a few days.

Associate Editor Joins Army

B. Ellis Royal, who has served as associate editor of the TEXTILE BULLETIN and SOUTHERN KNITTER since March 1st, 1937, coming to us shortly after the death of D. H. Hill, has been called into the Army, as a first lieutenant, and will report at a camp in Florida.

He will be succeeded by James T. McAden of Charlotte, a member of a family which was, for many years, identified with cotton manufacturing at McAdenville and other places.

We regret to lose the services of Mr. Royal, who has done excellent work for us, but the Army is calling for men. He had military training at Auburn, Ala., and was a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps.

We are reminded of World War No. 1 when the late D. H. Hill left us for the Army and we employed Harry L. Dalton, now Southern representative of the Viscose Co., only to lose him to the Army a few months later.

We anticipate that Mr. Royal will return to our organization after the war.

The Social Equality Drive

The editor of this publication was born in the South and, with the exception of a period spent at Cornell University, has spent his life in this section.

Over these years he has been in constant contact with negroes and believes that he knows and understands their attitudes and their desires.

He has lived at Charlotte, N. C., a city whose population is 40 per cent negro, for 44 years, and during that period there has never been the slightest friction or misunderstanding between the races.

The negroes have their sections of the city, their churches, their schools, their moving pictures, their social life, and they have evidenced

no desire whatever to change those conditions.

Occasionally white people have built houses upon their premises, or arranged rooms, so that negro servants would be close to their work, but usually the negroes have insisted that they wished to live among their own race.

Within recent years large numbers of negroes, especially from the rural sections of the South, have been induced, by labor agents, to move to the North and politicians have realized that as mass voters, they now hold considerable political power. This is true in Ohio, Indiana and Illinois and to some extent in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York.

Desiring to secure the votes of the negroes, the politicians have looked around for something which they could pretend to do for them, and thereby secure their votes, and have hit upon a demand for social equality with whites and they have found ready assistants in the type of Northerner who ever since the Civil War has felt that his, or her, real mission in life was to regulate the lives of the people of the South.

To add to this situation there came Communism, which definitely demands social equality between whites and blacks, and, because they had either secretly or openly embraced communism, a number of Southern people have joined in the movement for social equality, although some of them are still afraid to admit their real objectives.

This all sums up to the fact that there is now a very definite and well organized drive, which began before the war but is now trying to use the emergency to force social equality upon the people of the Southern States.

One man, who is very definitely connected with the movement, is President Frank Graham of the University of North Carolina.

Some say that he is inspired by his affiliation with communism, and his love for the tenets of that organization, while others say that he aspires to the nomination for Vice-President in 1944 and is seeking the support of the negro vote of the Northern states.

A short time ago President Graham staged, at Raleigh, N. C., what was announced to be a "Southern Win the War Mass Meeting," but was primarily a "Promotion of Social Equality Meeting."

There were negroes to give out programs and, for the first time in the history of Raleigh, negroes and white people were seated together.

The meeting was a flop and would have been more of a flop had not employees of the several branches of the University, been afraid not to attend and had not Josephus Daniels of the *News and Observer* spent almost a day telephoning State officials and urging them to insist upon

the attendance of members of their organizations. Several people left the meeting when they realized what had been staged.

President Graham received a severe call down by two negro educators who pointedly declared that, with a war facing us, this is no time to raise social issues.

There has been no friction between the races and nobody has been able to explain why staging a mixed meeting and seating Southern whites and blacks together could, in any way, help win the war.

It will be recalled that a few years ago President Graham's Southern Conference of Human Welfare tried to seat white and blacks together at Birmingham, Ala., and that after the meeting the City Council of Birmingham passed a resolution expressing the hope that the organization would never hold another meeting in that city.

It is significant that Brooks Hays, who participated with President Graham in the Birmingham meeting, has just been in the limelight for raising the negro question during an election in Arkansas and trying to stir up the negroes of that State.

An Arkansas newspaper said on July 27, 1942:

Lieut. Gov. Bob Bailey of Russellville, through large newspaper advertisements, criticized Brooks Hays, former Farm Security Administration official, for participation in the 1938 Birmingham, Ala., convention of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare at which an anti-Jim Crow law resolution was adopted.

An effort is being made to use Government war contracts to promote social equality and Gov. Frank Dixon of Alabama said recently:

The U. S. Employment Service has adopted policies the effects of which are to break down the principle of segregation under which white and negro races have lived in peace in the South all the years since reconstruction.

Under cover of this particular clause, the fair employment practice committee has been operating to break down this same principle of segregation of races, to force negroes and white people to work together, intermingle with each other, and even to bring about the situation where white employees will have to work under negroes.

The thinking people of the South want negroes educated and trained and their manpower used for war and industry, but this must be done within the framework of the existing social structure.

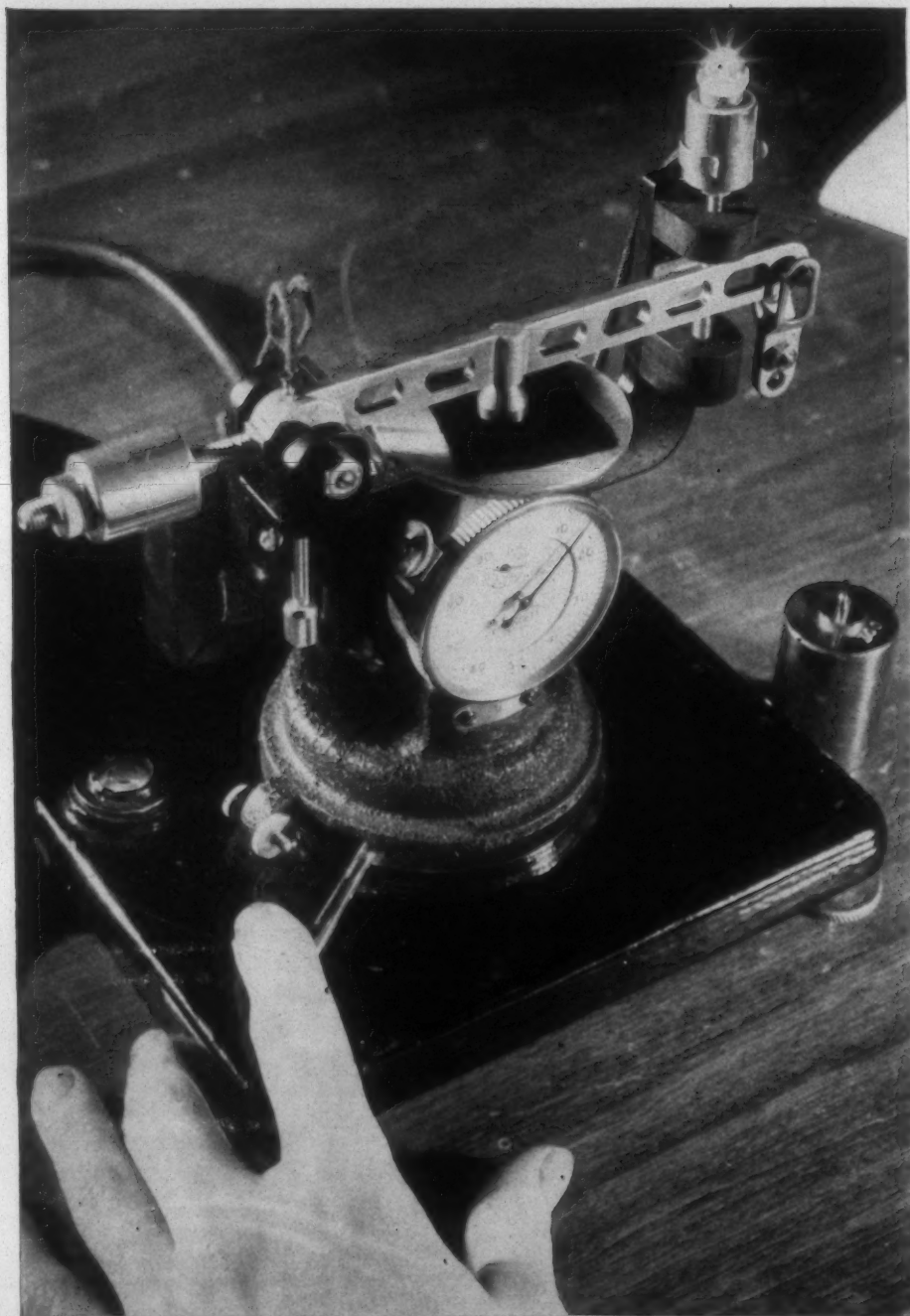
I will not permit the State of Alabama to be subject to the whims of any Federal committee.

We regret to quote Gov. Eugene Talmadge of Georgia, because he is now in the midst of a heated campaign, but the following is a recent newspaper dispatch:

Atlanta, July 18.—Gov. Eugene Talmadge, in a blistering campaign address here today, charged the Rosenwald Fund and certain Atlanta newspapermen sought to introduce doctrines of racial equality in Georgia, and added "even the good negroes in this State don't want that."

(Continued on Page 44)

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DYEING AND FINISHING

Consider Proposed Trade Practice Rules Relating to the Colorfastness of Textiles

PROPOSED trade practice rules relating to the colorfastness of textiles have been released by the Federal Trade Commission in Washington. Public hearing on the proposed regulation began August 18th at the Federal Trade Commission Building, when various interested parties submitted suggestions and objections were presented.

GROUP I

Rule 1—Definitions:

For purposes of these rules and in their application the following shall apply as definitions of the respective terms mentioned:

(1) The term "Colorfastness" refers to and means the property or quality of the textile, or the dye or coloring matter used therein, to resist fading, bleeding, crocking, or change in color of either intensity or hue.

(2) The term "textile" (or "textiles") includes any textile fiber, yarn, thread, strand, cloth or fabric, and any product or article, or part of a product or article, made therefrom, which is in any respect dyed or colored.

Rule 2—Misrepresentation and Misbranding:

In the course of or in connection with selling, distributing or promoting the sale or distribution of any textile, it is an unfair trade practice to use or cause to be used any trade promotional literature, advertising matter, mark, brand, label, designation or representation, however disseminated or published, which directly, by implication or otherwise, has the capacity and tendency or effect of deceptively confusing or of misleading or deceiving the purchasing or consuming public in respect of the colorfastness of such textile or of the dye or coloring matter used therein, its resistance to fading, bleeding, staining, crocking, or loss or change of color, or which has a capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving in any other material respect.

Rule 3—Deceptive Use of Absolute Terms and Other Types of Expressions Respecting Colorfastness:

(a) To use, as descriptive of any textile, the terms or representation "Sunfast," "Fast to Light," "Lightfast," "Guaranteed Fast Colors," "Fast Color," "Colorfast," "Will not Fade," "Fade-proof," "Tubfast," "Wash-proof," "Washfast," "Colors Fast to Washing," "Fast Prints," "Fast," "Fast Dye," "Fast to Dry Cleaning," "Fast to Perspiration," "Fast to Rubbing," "Fast to Pressing," "Unfading," or term or expression of similar import, when the textile does not have such sufficient

colorfastness as will prevent any and all loss or change of color which can result from the several color-changing or color-affecting agencies applicable to the textile (subject, however, to the provisions of Rule 6); or

(b) To use any such term, expression or representation in any other manner which is false, misleading or deceptive.

Rule 4—Use of Term "Vat Dyes," "Vat Colors," Etc.:

It is an unfair trade practice to use the term "Vat," "Vat Dyes," "Vat Colors" or representation of similar import as descriptive of a textile, without making, in immediate conjunction therewith, clear and non-deceptive disclosure of the true colorfastness of the textile in accordance with the provisions of Rule 6, such non-disclosure having the capacity and tendency or effect of misleading or deceiving the purchasing or consuming public.

It is also an unfair trade practice to use the term "Vat," "Vat Dyes" or "Vat Colors," or representations of similar import, if in fact vat dyes have not been used in producing all colors in the textile, notwithstanding the fact that the above-mentioned disclosure of the true colorfastness may have been made.

Rule 5—Deceptive Use of the Term "Washable," "Tubbable," Etc.:

It is an unfair trade practice to represent, directly or by implication or otherwise, that any textile is "washable," "tubbable" or "launderable" when such textile is not of Grade A colorfastness to washing as prescribed in Rule 6, or when subjected to such washing the textile will shrink excessively to the extent of more than 2%. (See Sections 7, 8, 9 and 10 of Rule 6 for other designations.)

Rule 6—Prescribed Method of Marking and Disclosing Colorfastness:

To the end that misunderstanding, confusion or deception of purchasers, and unfair or deceptive acts or practices may be eliminated or prevented in commerce, and to provide guidance to industry and trade as to the type of truthful marking which may be followed with propriety, and to promote fair competition and disclosure of information conducive to intelligent buying, the following type of marking, subject to the conditions specified herein, is prescribed as a proper method of designating colorfastness of textiles, and nothing in these rules shall be construed as prohibiting the application or use of such system of designating, describing or representing color-

fastness of textiles whether through the use of labels, tags, brands, marks, advertisements, or otherwise:

I—COLORFASTNESS TO LIGHT

Section 1—Grade A-160 Colorfastness to Light: Textiles which will withstand the light test as prescribed in Section X of Commercial Standard CS59-41 to the extent of a minimum of 160 hours, or revised and approved test of equal or greater severity, and show no appreciable change in color thereunder, may be designated or described with respect to their colorfastness to light as follows:

"Grade A-160 Colorfastness to Light," "Grade A-160 Fastness to Light," "Grade A-160 Fastness to Sunlight," "Grade A-160 Sunfastness," "Grade A-160 Lightfastness," "Sunfast Grade A-160," "Lightfast Grade A-160," "Last to Light Grade A-160."

Subsection (a) of Section 1—Grades higher than A-160: In the case of any textile having a substantially greater colorfastness to light than the foregoing Grade A-160 under the prescribed light test, such colorfastness to light may be designated in all respects the same as Grade A-160 colorfastness to light with the exception that in lieu of the figures "160" such figure above 160 may be used as shows the minimum number of hours the textile will withstand without appreciable change in color when tested under the above prescribed light test; provided, however, no number above 160 which is not a multiple of 40 shall be so used in connection with the mark Grade A. For example, if the textile will withstand 200 hours under the prescribed light test, without appreciable change in color, the designation used may be as follows:

"Grade A-200 Colorfastness to Light," "Grade A-200 Fastness to Light," etc.

Section 2—Grade A-80 Colorfastness to Light: Subject to the following exceptions specified in Subsection (a) of this Section 2, textiles which will withstand, without appreciable change in color, a minimum of 80 hours under the light test prescribed in Section X of Commercial Standard CS59-41, or revised and approved test of equal

or great severity, may be designated or described with respect to their colorfastness to light as follows:

"Grade A-80 Colorfastness to Light," "Grade A-80 Fastness to Light," "Grade A-80 Fastness to Sunlight," "Grade A-80 Sunfastness," "Grade A-80 Lightfastness," "Sunfast Grade A-80," "Lightfast Grade A-80," "Fast to Light Grade A-80."

Subsection (a) of Section 2—Required Explanation: Whenever such designation is used in respect of such textiles as canvas, duck, twill, with or without painted or woven stripes, or other materials, which in their use are subjected or are likely to be subjected to severe exposure to light, such as, for example, in awnings, beach umbrellas, tents, flags, sunshades, outdoor upholstery, and other uses involving extensive exposure to sunlight or severe light fading conditions, there shall also be set forth in immediate conjunction with such designation as to colorfastness to light a statement pointing out directly and conspicuously that colorfastness of this grade, namely, Grade A-80, is not deemed generally sufficient to prevent appreciable fading under the conditions mentioned, as, for example:

"Colorfastness of this Grade A-80 is of high quality and will give fully satisfactory service except in the case of awnings, beach umbrellas, tents, outdoor upholstery, flags, sunshades, and articles made of canvas, duck, twill, or materials, which are exposed for extended periods of time to severe light fading conditions."

Section 3—Grade B Colorfastness to Light: (40-Hour Textiles): Textiles which will withstand, without appreciable change in color, a minimum of 40 hours under light test prescribed in Section X of Commercial Standard CS59-41, or revised and approved test of equal or greater severity, may be designated or described with respect to colorfastness to light as follows:

"Grade B Colorfastness to Light," "Grade B Fastness to Light," "Grade B Fastness to Sunlight," "Grade B Sunfastness," "Grade B Lightfastness," "Lightfastness Grade B."



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Subsection (a) of Section 3—Explanatory Statement: When using any of the foregoing designations specified in Section 3 respecting Grade B colorfastness to light, there may be used in immediate conjunction therewith a non-deceptive explanatory statement to the following effect:

"Grade B colorfastness to light is deemed sufficient to give fully satisfactory service in normal usage of various textiles, except, however, in cases where the article is subjected to repeated exposure to direct sunlight or other strong light fading conditions."

Provided, however, if any of said Grade B designations specified in Section 3 are used with respect to awnings, beach umbrellas, tents, flags, sun-shades, outdoor upholstery, and articles made of canvas, duck, twill, or materials which are exposed for extended periods of time to severe light fading conditions, or yarn or fabrics therefor, then said Grade B designation of colorfastness shall be accompanied in immediate conjunction therewith by a conspicuous and direct statement pointing out that Grade B colorfastness to light is not deemed sufficient to prevent fading of such products, as, for example:

"While Grade B colorfastness to light may be expected to give fully satisfactory service in certain materials, it is not considered to be of sufficiently high degree of colorfastness to prevent fading or to give fully satisfactory service in awnings, beach umbrellas, tents, outdoor upholstery, flags, sunshades, and any articles made of canvas, duck, twill, or other materials which are exposed for extended period of time to severe light fading conditions."

Section 4—Grade C Colorfastness to Light: (20-Hour

Textiles): Textiles which will withstand, without appreciable change in color, a minimum of 20 hours under light test prescribed in Section X of Commercial Standard CS59-41, or revised and approved test of equal or greater severity, may be designated or described with respect to colorfastness to light as follows:

"Grade C Colorfastness to Light," "Grade C Fastness to Light," "Grade C Fastness to Sunlight," "Grade C Sunfastness," "Grade C Lightfastness."

Subsection (a) of Section 4—Explanatory Statement: Whenever any of said Grade C Colorfastness to light designations are used in respect of a product which in its use is subjected to direct sunlight or to other light fading conditions of substantial strength, said designation shall be accompanied, conspicuously and in immediate conjunction therewith, by an explanatory statement to the following effect:

"Grade C colorfastness to light is not deemed of sufficiently high grade of colorfastness to give satisfactory service except where only moderate resistance to fading is desired or necessary."

[Interested or affected parties are invited to suggest such alternative explanatory statements as they might deem to be desirable in respect of this as well as in respect of any other provision.]

Section 5—Grade D Colorfastness to Light (10-Hour Textiles): Textiles which will withstand, without appreciable change in color, a minimum of 10 hours under light test prescribed in Section X of Commercial Standard CS59-41, or revised and approved test of equal or greater

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severity, may be designated or described with respect to colorfastness to light as follows:

"Grade D Colorfastness to Light," "Grade D Fastness to Light," "Grade D Fastness to Sunlight," "Grade D Lightfastness."

Provided, however, that each of said designations when used in accompanied conspicuously by an explanation to the following effect:

"May be satisfactory only where very little fastness to light is desired or necessary."

Section 6—Less Than 10-Hour Textiles: Textiles which cannot withstand the light test in Section X of Commercial Standard CS59-41, to the extent of at least 10 hours are deemed to be so subject to light fading or change in color as not to have a substantial degree of colorfastness to light. Therefore, textiles which will not withstand a minimum of 10 hours under such test shall not be represented or designated directly or indirectly as having any substantial degree of colorfastness. If designations or representations, directly or by implication or otherwise, are made as to colorfastness of such textiles to light, the product shall be designated as "Unsatisfactory Colorfastness to Light," or "Will Fade when Exposed to Light," or "Poor Colorfastness in Light," or by other designation which clearly and conspicuously shows that the product is without substantial degree of colorfastness and that it will fade or change color when exposed to light.

II—COLORFASTNESS TO WASHING (OR LAUNDERING)

Section 7—Grade A Colorfastness to Washing (or Laundering): Textiles which show no appreciable change in color and no appreciable staining of contacting white fabric, or of attached white sample, when washed or laundered in accordance with or under conditions as severe as the prescribed Grade A washing test specified below in Subsection (a) of this Section 7, may be designated with respect to colorfastness to washing or laundering as follows:

"Grade A Colorfastness to Washing (or Laundering)," "Washfastness Grade A," "Grade A Washfastness," "Launderability of Color Grade A," "Grade A Color Launderability."

[See Rule 5 regarding the term "washable," etc.]

Subsection (a) of Section 7—Prescribed Test for Grade A Colorfastness to Washing (or Laundering): The prescribed test above referred to for Grade A colorfastness to washing (or laundering) shall be that specified as "No. 4 test procedure" for cottons and linens in Section VIII of Commercial Standard CS59-41, or revised and approved test of equal or greater severity. Although such test as specified in CS59-41 relates to cottons and linens, it shall be applicable to all types of textiles for purposes of determining under these rules the Grade A colorfastness to washing (or laundering), and shall be subject to the following:

Repeated Washings: In the case, however, of textiles colored or dyed with pigment dyes or coloring materials, the prescribed test shall be the same as above specified in Subsection (a) of this Section but *repeated five times*, or otherwise rendered equally as severe as such five repetitions of the test procedure. Also, in respect of textiles which are colored with dye or coloring material other

than pigment, if such are subject to fading or change in color by reason of repeated washings during the consumer uses to which the textile is put and such liability to fading is not revealed except by several repetitions of the prescribed test procedure, then such test shall be repeated as the case may require, not exceeding five repetitions, or otherwise rendered equally as severe as such five repetitions.

Subsection (b) of Section 7—Explanatory Statement Which May Be Added to Grade A Designations of Colorfastness to Washing: If, however, any textiles coming within the above specified Grade A colorfastness to washing (or laundering) will withstand said laundering or prescribed Grade A test even with the use of excess chlorine and repeated drying in direct sunlight, then there may be added to such designation, "Grade A Colorfastness to Washing," an explanatory statement to the following effect:

"Will withstand added chlorine and repeated drying in direct sunlight."

Subsection (c) of Section 7—Washing Instructions: Designations in respect to colorfastness to washing and washability should be accompanied by truthful and effective washing instructions which will point out the conditions in washing which should be avoided as harmful and which will aid the consumer to receive maximum service from the product. In relation to Grade A colorfastness to washing such instructions should point out that the use of excess chlorine and of repeated dryings in direct sunlight must be avoided in order to prevent possibilities of change in color.

[Interested or affected parties are invited to present draft of suggested washing instructions which they may deem appropriate.]

Section 8—Grade B Colorfastness to Washing (or Laundering): Textiles which show no appreciable change in color and no appreciable staining of contacting white fabric, or of attached white sample, when washed or laundered in accordance with or under conditions as severe as the prescribed Grade B washing test specified below in Subsection (a) of Section 8 may be designated with respect to the colorfastness to washing or laundering as follows:

"Grade B Colorfastness to Washing (or Laundering)," "Launderability of Color, Grade B," "Grade B Launderability of Color," "Grade B Washfastness."

[Interested or affected parties are invited to present draft of suggested washing instructions which they may deem appropriate and which will point out the conditions in washing which should be avoided as harmful and which will aid the consumer to receive maximum service from the product.]

Subsection (a) of Section 8—Prescribed Grade B Washing Test: The prescribed test specified in Section 8 for Grade B colorfastness to washing or laundering shall be that specified as "No. 3 test procedure" in Section VIII of Commercial Standard CS59-41, for application to cottons or linens, or revised and approved test of equal or greater severity. For textiles other than cottons or linens said prescribed test shall be that specified in Section IX of Commercial Standard CS59-41, with the exception that the temperature of the water shall be 105° F. and test

(Continued on Page 48)



● Built with a rough inside finish for GRIP, and a smooth outside finish for the smooth flow of yarn—our Textile Aprons will keep your spindles and card-room machinery whirling... so that our armed forces can get the textiles

they need to "Keep 'Em Rolling."

Our Long Draft Aprons are made of the finest quality bark-tanned or chrome leather —by experienced craftsmen—in a new plant, with modern machinery largely of our own exclusive design. A SURE FIT guaranteed for all systems.

NOTE! Tire and gasoline rationing may prevent our salesmen calling as often as in the past, but remember we're right here on the job, working two shifts a day turning out textile aprons—and a telephone call, wire or letter will bring the aprons you need IN A HURRY!



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J. B. KENNINGTON, OWNER

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- 4-40" Hermas Shears. These machines are in A-1 shape.
- 5-Frames S. L. Spinning. 256 Spindles. 2 3/4 gauge, 1 13/16 Rings. Tape Drive, in good condition.
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Accountant for position as office manager by North Carolina cotton mill. Must be capable of taking full charge of accounting work and be familiar with tax laws. Give age, draft classification, experience and salary expected. Excellent position and prospects for good future for proper man.

Write "Office Manager,"
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WANTED

Time Study Man. Should have had experience in point system and wage incentive methods. In applying, please furnish information regarding education, health, age, family status for draft consideration, and experience. State salary expected. Also give references for character and ability. Apply to

SPRAY COTTON MILLS
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Two cotton textile mills, either separately or together, as going concerns, one of which is located at Jasper, in Walker County, Alabama, and the other at Russellville, in Franklin County, Alabama. The Jasper Mill has 12,896 spindles, all long draft, 182-40" Draper looms and 168-36" Draper looms, together with modernized preparatory machinery. The Russellville Mill has 13,344 spindles, 200-40" Draper looms and 86-36" Draper looms, 100 of which are dobby looms and 186 of which are plain looms, together with the necessary preparatory machinery.

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Paul A. Redmond, President
Alabama Mills, Inc.
Liberty National Life Building
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Experienced in point system and piece work wage incentive installations in cotton and woolen spinning, weaving and finishing departments. Applicants should furnish details of their experience, age, recent photograph, names of past and present employers who will not be contacted without applicant's permission. State salary desired. Location—middle South. Selection to be made at early date.

Write "Box L-H,"
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- 6-Bahnon Humidifiers, 110-Volt Motors.
- 3-AMCO Automatic Humidity Controls.
- 1-Foster No. 25 Model 100 Sp. Doubler, M. D.
- 120-Universal No. 50 Cone and Tube Winders.
- 2-Bates Wool Waste Cards, 4-Section.
- 1-Gerry 48" Wool Lumper, Ball Bearing.
- 3-Dodge Rag Pickers, Ball Bearing.
- 1-I-R Twin Cylinder 11" x 12" Air Compressor.

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- 2—No. 4 Saco-Lowell Bale Breaker Spiked Aprons.

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Carder Grinder and Overhauler. Prefer a man above draft age without family or a man and wife. We want a man who is able to redraw and reclothe cards and do general card overhauling work. No drifters or booze hounds need apply.

Address "I. C. M.,"
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SUPERINTENDENT wants change. Now employed. Very best references. Can get quantity and quality at low cost. Address "S-R," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Competent young man experienced as overseer of carding for position as night overseer of carding and spinning. Mill located desirable section north Georgia. Excellent labor conditions. Give age, full experience and references in first letter. Address "E-J," c/o Textile Bulletin.

YOUNG TEXTILE MAN AVAILABLE.

Ten years' experience in dobby and jacquard white and colored fabrics including blankets and upholstery. Graduate in designing of fancy fabrics. Experience covers plain and box looms. Can go anywhere. Answer "Jacquard," c/o Textile Bulletin.

Continued on Following Page

WANTED—Position as Overseer Carding. 18 years' experience as second hand with two best carders in the Carolinas. Good manager of help. 49 years of age. Best of references. Address "D. M. L.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

EUROPEAN recently arrived; 10 years as superintendent; plain and fancy weaving; finishing; cost; cotton and synthetics. High School and Textile College graduate; real practical experience; seeks opening position with future; starting salary immaterial. Address "M. M. M.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Carding and Spinning or combination job; qualified for both. Consider day or night work. 15 years' experience as Overseer Carding and Spinning; 6 years as Assistant and Night Superintendent. Married. Past draft age. Best of references. Address "B-H.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Second Hand or Overseer of Weaving; color or fancy work. Can run either of these. I. C. S. graduate. Good references. Age 30. Married. One child. Address "S. C. B.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

SUPERINTENDENT AVAILABLE—Formerly superintendent of carding and spinning in one of South's largest mills. Will accept position as department superintendent in large mill or superintendent in small plain weave mill. Age 44. Married, best of references. Address "J. M. S.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

SUPERINTENDENT—Middle aged executive with years of practical and technical experience on Dress Fabrics, Draperies, and Tapestries wishes to make change. Good loom man. Address "Box 18-N," c/o Textile Bulletin.

YOUNG MAN with family wants position as superintendent. Textile and business education, both here and abroad. Practical experience embraces all phases of yarn manufacturing. Excellent references. Address "Practical," c/o Textile Bulletin.

SUPERINTENDENT Available — Young man with family wants position as superintendent. Textile and business education both here and abroad. Practical experiences embraces all phases of yarn manufacturing. Excellent references. Address Practical, c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—A position as Cloth Room Overseer. 30 years' experience on plain and fancy goods. Address "W-W.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

COTTON BUYER — Experienced Buyer, shipper, classer. References, draft exempt, desires change. Knows textile office work. Address "Cotton Buyer," c/o Textile Bulletin.

SALES REPRESENTATIVE Available. Has traveled Southern Textile territory past 15 years for large textile equipment manufacturer now 100 per cent on war work. Widely acquainted with Southern mill officials and operating executives. Not subject to draft. A-1 references from past employer. Address "L. D. J.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Weaving in small mill or second hand in large mill. Have had several years' experience in print goods and also three harness drill. Now employed; would like to make a change. Married. Can furnish good references. Not subject to draft. Answer "W. R. W.," c/o Textile Bulletin.

EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 35)

He charged that the newspaper men who were assisting in the social equality movement traveled in Europe for six months at the expense of the Rosenwald Fund.

The movement for social equality began to take shape early last year and among the straws we saw at that time were:

Hickory, N. C.—Dr. Guy Johnson, professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, aroused considerable comment at Lenoir Rhyne College here with a chapel address in which he urged that the relationship of the white and negro races not be placed on the basis of "superiority and inferiority."

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has since then been induced to join in the movement and from her column in the *Ladies Home Journal* we quote the following:

I have no feeling that the colored race is inferior to the white race.

* * *

I would have no objection if a child of mine chose a friend among the peoples of any race, regardless of color or creed.

* * *

I see no reason why you should not have invited a negro soldier to dine with you if you wished to do so.

That the movement for the promotion of social equality is well organized is shown not only by the publicity such as Mrs. Roosevelt was induced to give, but by incidents which are happening here and there.

In Tennessee a suit has been brought to force the payment of the same salaries to negro and white teachers.

A negro band has been installed as a part of the naval training unit at the University of North Carolina.

The New York County Medical Society passed a resolution

"favoring the use of negro physicians in all branches of the armed forces."

The most damnable of all is the movement to force army blood banks to mix negro blood with that of whites.

Southern boys who are going forth to fight for their country, are told that if they are wounded in the service of their country, they must, in spite of the traditions of the South, submit to having negro blood put in their veins.

Most of them would kill those who forced them to submit to any such infusion, but those behind this movement say that the cause of social equality between blacks and whites must be served. We have the idea that wounded negroes would prefer to have infusions of negro blood.

We believe in just and fair treatment for the negroes of the South. They should have comfortable homes, with churches and schools, and should have justice before the bar, something which they have not always had.

Very few negroes, except those who have been approached by the white advocates of social equality with whites, have any desire for same.

Self respecting negroes prefer to live their own lives among their own people.

Southern people should be alive to the fact that there is a definite and well organized movement to take advantage of the war emergency and force social equality upon the South.

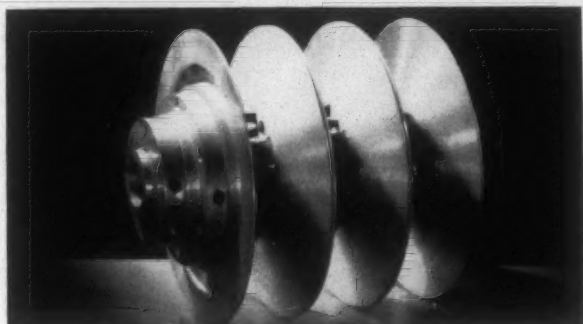
We agree with the negro educators who at Frank Graham's Social Equality Meeting at Raleigh said:

While we face this war, is no time to raise social issues.

New Wide-Range Vari-Pitch Sheave Increases Speed Variations for War-Time Production Needs

Because vital textile and machine tool production is running into new war-time demands for power transmission in wider ranges of speed variation, a new wide-range vari-pitch sheave has been developed by the Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee, Wis., to give companies in these industries a product urgently needed.

Speed variations from 66 to 116 are said to be possible with the new wide-range sheave, recently added to the regular line of Allis-Chalmers Texrope Vari-Pitch Drives. The new sheave is used with a companion sheave grooved for new, wide Texrope V-belts.



Manufactured in sizes to fit the shafts of all standard NEMA motors from fractional to 30 horsepower, wide-range vari-pitch sheaves are now available for distribution. Companion sheaves are made in sizes to meet the requirements of the wide-range applications.

The speed variation now possible with the new wide-range Texrope sheaves provides a flexibility that is proving especially adaptable in textile mill and machine tool applications, according to the manufacturer. Operating details on this wide-range sheave can be obtained in Bulletin B-6082-A.

Flax-Pulling Machine Will Aid War Effort

Washington, D. C.—A machine to aid the United States war effort to become as nearly self-sufficient as possible in flax raising is the contribution of W. M. Hurst and L. M. Klein, engineers at Oregon State College, Corvallis, Ore. Superficially the device looks like a corn-harvesting machine, but instead of cutting the flax (and thereby wasting fiber in the stubble left standing) it catches the stalks between moving belts pressed close together, and thus pulls it up by the roots.

Chemically "Toughened" Wool is Perfected

Washington, D. C.—Chemically "toughened" wool, indigestible to moths and resistant to soap alkalis, has been developed at the National Bureau of Standards here by research associates of the textile foundation. The "toughening," however, is all inside the wool, for the fibers remain just as soft and pliable as ever.

Secret of the process, it is explained, lies in a rearrangement of sulfur atoms in the chemical composition of the wool substance.

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 Dextrine used for numerous
 finishing purposes.
 Believe it has a wider
 range of application
 than the product we
 are using. *Jim*

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Cotton Good Markets

New York.—Considerable bitterness developed during the hearings in Washington conducted by the War Labor Board on the question of the amount of increased wages to be granted several thousand textile workers in 11 Southern plants, and many more workers in a number of Northern plants. Much of the testimony could probably be questioned, and meager reports of the findings indicate that not all the testimony was given weight by the board. Sufficient information of the findings has not as yet been released to allow the mills to form any workable opinion on the final results.

The extent to which New England is competitive with the South today is a highly debatable subject in the market. Merchants say there is not a lot more to this than the simple manner in which it seemed passed over in the testimony before the War Labor Board. True, New England's production has changed greatly since becoming actively engaged in the war program, but there are quite a few who can put up an argument and back it with good evidence when it is contended that New England is competitive with the South.

Some customers refer to the gray goods market as almost entirely "a priorities market." By this they mean that it seems as though mills are not much interested in anything but orders carrying high priorities. Failing to get these, they are willing to sit back and wait for them and, it is impressed, they have the backlog to make this possible.

Buyers emphasized the foregoing paragraph reflects their experiences recently. Mills could have sold substantial quantities of gray goods of various kinds to the civilian trade, but continued to show little or no interest in this business.

With most mills sold well ahead for the next few months, the immediate effects of the Government's new policy to make purchases on a short term basis is not being given too much weight. Divergent views exist as to the effects that this method is buying will have on the trade and releases for consumer purposes.

However, the likelihood that the Government was considering a change in the method of making its purchases for future commitments was indicated in these columns some weeks ago, and bears out the statement that the authorities in charge of making purchases were anxious to avoid the peaks and valleys of placing orders in the fabrics markets.

Bag dealers note that the quietness in their products is still in existence and feel that the demand for their goods by the large agricultural users is overdue.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.

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EMPIRE STATE BUILDING

NEW YORK

Cotton Yarn Markets

Philadelphia.—Business in sales yarn has improved during the month, but is still far below current shipments and it is generally expected that this condition may continue until at least Labor Day. Some feel that it will not show much improvement in most types of yarn until after the Government makes some indication as to what its policy during 1943 will be.

The combed sales yarn mills are credited with having unfilled orders amounting to about 13 weeks' production at the present rate. For the Southern combed yarn group alone, this would approximate a backlog of nearly 60 million pounds, but more than half of this will go into Government orders. It is reported here that sale yarn mills' unsold on-hand stocks of combed yarn represent only about one day's production.

Among regular users of some kinds of carded sale yarn, ordinary grade, are quite a few who appear to be well covered ahead, and while keeping in touch with suppliers with frequent inquiries, they postpone orders from week to week. These consumers are said to be in full production and are taking in shipments promptly against existing contracts, with collections satisfactory.

However, they are said to be wanting all the yarn they now have on order, but not willing to extend their coverage, partly on the theory that their regular sources will have whatever they require when the time comes for replacements.

In general, they are not being pressed to buy more at present, but it is stated that additional protective covering probably can be done now to better advantage than a month from now, or later. Thus far, occasional coarse carded yarn offerings at price concessions have failed to stimulate new buying beyond what is actually needed.

J. B. Gordon, of Atlanta, cotton crop expert, writing in the *Daily News Record*, was among the first to sense the size of the indicated yield in the growing cotton crop. For some weeks, Mr. Gordon stressed the perfect conditions that had governed the crop thus far. He has repeatedly suggested that it would not take much of an increase in indicated yield per acre to place the first Government forecast over 13 million bales.

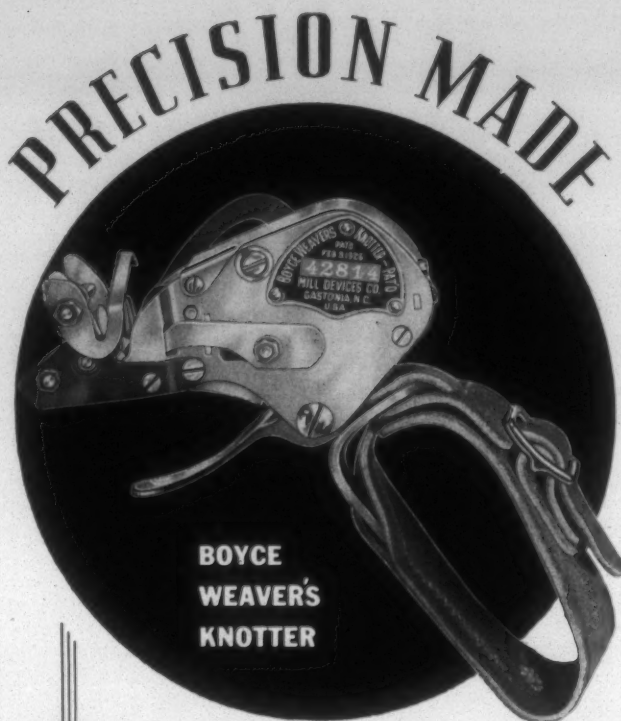
The August 8th estimate by the Government, the first of the season, placed the indicated yield at 13,085,000 bales. Mr. Gordon has also been stressing the early maturity of the crop. On the 8th, the Census Bureau reported 48,615 bales ginned to August 1st, compared with 1,969 bales a year ago; and 32,187 bales two years ago.

Cotton declined sharply following the issuance of the Government crop estimate.

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Mexico: LEO LENK, APARTADO NO. 533, MEXICO CITY, D. F.

Consider Proposed Trade Practice Rules Relating to the Colorfastness of Textiles

(Continued from Page 41)

shall be run for two hours, or revised and approved test of equal or greater severity, subject to the following:

Repeated Washings: The same provisions regarding repeated washings as are set out in Subsection (a) of Section 7 shall also be applicable under this Section 8.

Subsection (b) of Section 8—Washing Instructions: Designations in respect to colorfastness to washing and washability should be accompanied by washing instructions which will point out the conditions in washing which should be avoided as harmful and which will aid the consumer to receive maximum service from the product. In relations to Grade B colorfastness to washing, such instructions should point out that this grade of colorfastness to washing will withstand normal washing only where no chlorine is present in soap or water, where boiling or hot water is not used, and when not dried in direct sunlight.

[Interested or affected parties are invited to present draft of such washing instructions as they may deem appropriate.]

Section 9—Grade C Colorfastness to Washing (or Laundering):* Textiles which show no appreciable change in color and no appreciable staining of contacting white fabric, or of attached white sample, when washed or laundered in accordance with or under conditions as severe as the prescribed Grade C washing test specified below in Subsection (a) of Section 9, may be designated with respect to colorfastness to washing or laundering as follows:

"Grade C Colorfastness to Washing (or Laundering)," "Launderability of Color, Grade C," "Washability of Color, Grade C," "Grade C Washfastness."

Subsection (a) of Section 9—Prescribed Test for Grade C Colorfastness to Washing (or Laundering): The prescribed test specified in Section 9 for Grade C colorfastness to washing shall be that specified as "No. 2 test procedure" in Section VIII of Commercial Standard CS59-41, or revised and approved test of equal or greater severity. While such test is for cottons or linens, it shall be the prescribed test applicable to all textiles for purposes of determining their Grade C colorfastness to washing or laundering under these rules.

Section 10—Grade D Colorfastness to Washing (or Laundering): Textiles showing no appreciable change in color and no appreciable staining of contacting white fabric, or attached white sample, when washed or laundered in accordance with or under conditions as severe as the prescribed Grade D washing test specified below in Subsection (a) of Section 10, may be designated with respect to colorfastness to washing or laundering as follows:

"Grade D Colorfastness to Washing (or Laundering)," "Launderability of Color Grade D," "Washability of Color Grade D."

Subsection (a) of Section 10—Prescribed Test for Grade D Colorfastness to Washing (or Laundering): The prescribed test specified in Section 10 for Grade D color-

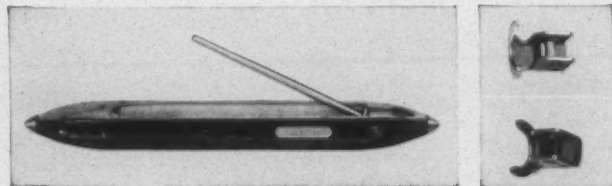
fastness to washing and laundering shall be that specified as "No. 1 test procedure" in Section VIII of Commercial Standard CS59-41 in respect of cottons and linens. In respect of textiles other than cottons and linens, the prescribed test for such Grade D colorfastness to washing or laundering shall be that specified in Section IX of Commercial Standard CS59-41 with the exception that the temperature of the water shall be 105° F. and test run for 30 minutes, or in either case a revised and approved test of equal or greater severity.

Subsection (b) of Section 10—Washing Instructions: Designations in respect to colorfastness to washing and washability should be accompanied by washing instructions which will point out the conditions in washing which should be avoided as harmful and which will aid the consumer to receive maximum service from the product. In relation to Grade D colorfastness to washing, such instructions should point out that the color will not withstand outdoor drying, or any alkali or chlorine in soap or water, nor more than luke warm water.

[Interested or affected parties are invited to present draft of such washing instructions as they may deem appropriate.]

Section 11—Textiles Having Less Than Grade D Colorfastness to Washing or Laundering: Textiles which do not have such sufficient degree of colorfastness to washing or laundering as to have a Grade D or better colorfastness to washing or laundering are deemed so subject to fading or change in color when washed or laundered as not to have a substantial degree of colorfastness or laundering. Therefore, such textiles shall not be represented or designated directly or indirectly as having any degree of such colorfastness. If any representations, directly or by implication or otherwise, are made as to colorfastness of such textiles to washing or laundering, the product shall be designated as "Color Not Washable," or "Unsatisfactory Colorfastness to Washing," or "Color Will Not Stand Washing," or by other designation which clearly and conspicuously shows that the product is without substantial degree of such colorfastness and will fade or bleed if washed or laundered. If such colors likewise will not stand dry cleaning, this fact should also be disclosed with such designation, to prevent misunderstanding and deception.

(To be continued in September 1st issue)



A NEW GIRT HAS BEEN ADDED TO THE ONE PIECE GUIDE AND CATCH

This girt, a new development for Watson-Williams rayon shuttles, stops the spindle from raising too high and thus prevents the top of the shuttle from splitting. It also holds the spindle level.

WATSON-WILLIAMS MFG. CO.

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*As to washing instructions required to accompany Grade C colorfastness to washing designations, interested or affected parties are invited to present such drafts thereof as they may deem appropriate or which will point out the conditions in washing which should be avoided as harmful, such as indicating that this Grade C colorfastness will withstand only careful, moderate washing when hot water above certain temperatures is not used and no alkali or chlorine is present in soap or water and when not dried in direct sunlight.

How the Purchasing Agent Can Assist the Management Towards Greater Efficiency in Procurement

(Continued from Page 16)

ing details, is in an excellent position to recognize chances to effect savings and to increase efficiency.

Neither production management nor the purchasing department can afford to permit first costs to influence their judgment in requisitioning or purchasing. Ultimate costs and efficiency of operations are the important factors. Production management needs the advice of the purchasing department as to prices and theoretical qualifications. The purchasing department should depend upon production management for advice as to ultimate costs and practical efficiency. Together they should be able to arrive at the right answers.

They both should realize and respect the responsibility and true functions of each other and should constantly strive through collaboration and co-operation to accomplish the greatest benefit for the organization.

I cannot stress too strongly the value of good public relations, and the purchasing agent is in an excellent position to help his company create a favorable opinion for itself in the eyes of the public. Most of the outsiders that come to our plants visit them for the purpose of selling us something, and the reception that they receive at the hands of the purchasing agent or his assistants makes a lasting impression on them. The traveling salesman is a builder of public opinion. If you don't think so, make it a point to listen to the conversation held in almost any smoking car. It is necessary for your entire staff to be impressed with the importance of this point. It is not only good public relations policy to be polite to visitors, but it is also good business. You can never tell when a little act of courtesy on your part will be reciprocated many fold. Just remember that the public views your company in the same light in which you appear to your visitors—if you are courteous, prompt, fair—your company gets a good name. If you are the opposite, your company receives a black eye—and right at this time I'd say it would be pretty hard to operate a plant with a black eye.

I'd like to make one more suggestion to you purchasing agents. Cut out all personal buying. I don't mean purchases of tools or equipment for plant workers, but I do

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The Onyx organization is pledged 100 per cent with all its resources and equipment in this fight for ultimate Victory. To all mills and finishing plants engaged in supplying the armed forces with textiles Onyx extends its modern facilities and experienced personnel to assist in any way your problems dictate. Your inquiries are solicited.

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★

★

mean purchases of items at wholesale that ought to be bought by individuals at retail. In the first place, it would be an utter impossibility to favor every employee in your plants—to do so would put an impossible burden on your department. Therefore, as you can't do it for all, do it for no one, and that includes the president of your company. In the second place, I do not think it is fair to the retail establishments in your community for you to use your purchasing power that way. Just remember if every purchasing agent in town bought furniture, hardware, etc., for every employee of his plant, the retail distribution system would be seriously affected. A great many purchasing agents think that they can create friendships with the superintendents and foremen by purchasing articles at wholesale for them. This is perhaps true, but I think that what little friendship is established is more than offset by the jealousies aroused in the minds of other members of the organization who do not obtain these favors. A also feel that if and when it becomes known that no more purchases will be made for any individual and the reasons for this change in policy are explained you will hear very little unfavorable comment.

Always remember that you are a part of the management of your plant, and when you deal with other departments practice the "Golden Rule." If you do that and use common sense along with it, you cannot help but be of maximum service to your company.

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William Crabb & Co. Under New Management

William Crabb & Co., of Newark, N. J., manufacturers since 1870 of needle pointed goods used in the preparation of textile fibres, is now under new management and several changes have been made in the executive personnel. Plans are also under way to organize a Southern sales force, it was announced.

J. C. Bennett, who is now president of the company, has been actively engaged in the manufacture of steel products since 1917 and is thoroughly familiar with both the manufacturing and administrative ends of the business. Russell Nelson, the sales manager, was at one time connected with the General Chemical Co. and later with Congoleum-Nairn and is widely known in the sales field.

The chief engineer and plant superintendent had fifteen years' experience in the fabricating of steel with General Electric Co. and Wilbur B. Driver Co., where he devoted most of his attention to the wire drawing process.

Among the products manufactured by William Crabb & Co. are the following: Jute and flax cards pins, cotton waste picker pins, rag or shoddy picker teeth, mixing picker teeth and pins, waste machine pins, doffer teeth, cordage pins; lags for use in jute and flax cards, cotton waste pickers, carding beaters, rag or shoddy pickers; doffer cylinders, steel worker rollers, wood or steel strip-per rollers, etc.

Plan Second Colorfastness Hearing

(See Page 37)

The Federal Trade Commission has announced another hearing on the proposed trade practice rules relating to colorfastness of textiles to be convened in the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York, beginning at 10 A. M., September 9th.

The New York hearing will be in addition to the hearing which was held in Washington on August 18th as previously announced.

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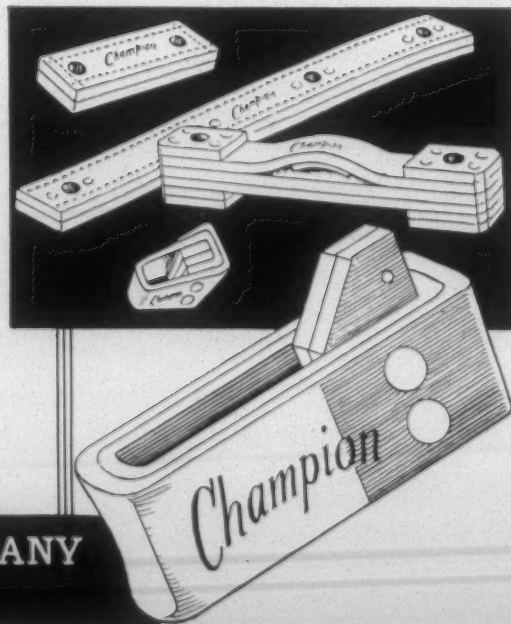
The W. D. Dodenhoff Company is a
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Viscose Adds Equipment for Wool and Rayon Blends

Installation of new equipment for experimental production of woolen type yarns and fabrics from rayon staple fiber blended with wool and other fibers has been completed by the American Viscose Corp. at its Textile Unit at Marcus Hook, Pa. The equipment, which is of the standard type used throughout the woolen industry, will be used exclusively for experimental work to test rayon products, to improve methods of manufacture, and to develop new woolen type fabrics.

Many rayon and wool fabrics of this type are already well established in the markets for women's wear and



men's wear, including such fabrics as flannels, tweeds, cheviots, and shetlands. It is expected that the new equipment will be used extensively to help individual textile firms in the solution of problems arising in the manufacture of woolen type fabrics from rayon staple fiber and to help such firms to develop new or improved fabrics.

The Textile Unit, the only establishment of its kind in the United States, was established in 1940 as a major part of the American Viscose Corp.'s research and development program. It is a separate and self-contained research plant containing a comprehensive variety of equipment used in every phase of textile production, including warping, weaving, knitting, and dyeing, in addition to cotton, worsted and woolen spinning machinery.

New Uses for "Avisco" Staple Yarn

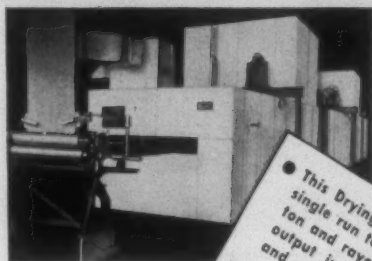
A number of new uses have been developed in recent months for "Avisco," the extra-strength viscose rayon staple fiber manufactured by the American Viscose Corp., it has been reported. These include fabrics for men's shirts, underwear, pajamas and neckties; men's and women's handkerchiefs and hosiery; women's dress fabrics and knitted underwear; babies' diapers; and lint-free spun rayon wiping cloths for high-grade optical instruments such as binoculars, telescopes, and Army and Navy lens equipment.

Yarns made from "Avisco," it is pointed out, are noticeably stronger, both wet and dry, than yarns made from standard types of rayon staple fiber. It can be spun to sizes as fine as any natural fiber, and finer than standard rayon fibers. "Avisco" is of special value for giving extra strength to finely woven fabrics, and for use in fabrics subjected to exacting conditions of dyeing and finishing.

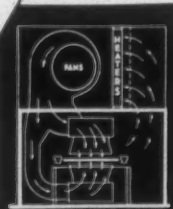
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- In addition to high production, this System offers the benefits of uniformly maintaining high quality results and reducing maintenance, power, and steam costs.
- The Proctor Super-Speed System is rigidly and substantially constructed throughout and efficiently insulated against heat loss by special paneling.



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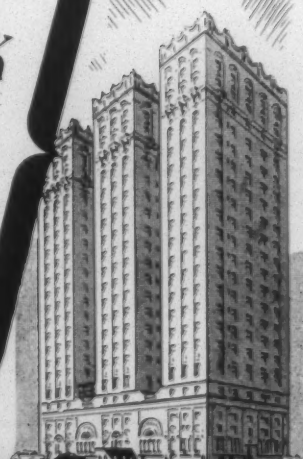
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Curtain Firm Gets Contract On 3,000,000 Bandages

Charlotte, N. C.—Powdrell & Alexander, Inc., a curtain manufacturing firm, has been awarded a contract for 3,000,000 adjustable headbandages for the United States Navy, according to E. C. Powdrell, head of the concern.

This contract will keep 25 women busy the rest of this year and all of next year, he said. It calls for delivery of the first 1,000,000 by the end of this year and for the remainder in 1943. The company has also made abdominal bandages for the Navy in the last several months and will make another supply soon.

The curtain manufacturing concern is a branch of a Northern company which has converted to the manufacture of Government needs 65 per cent of its machinery. The main plant is making mosquito netting, sandfly cloth, camouflage cloth, and shirting for the Navy. With 65 per cent of the equipment operated on Government orders, there is only 35 per cent of the production available for curtain materials and thus the curtain branch here has changed a part of its operation to production of the bandages.

Output of Rayon Yarn At 234,700,000 Pounds

New York.—Rayon yarn production by American mills totaled 234,700,000 pounds in the first half of 1942, compared with 218,200,000 pounds in the like 1941 period.

Rayon filament yarn deliveries to domestic consumers amounted to 271,300,000 pounds for the seven months ended July 31st against 258,600,000 shipped in the comparable period of 1941. Stocks on hand were 6,700,000 July 31st compared with 7,000,000 June 30th.

Staple fiber deliveries aggregated 88,400,000 pounds for the seven months against 76,700,000 shipped in the same period last year.

Celanese Six Months Net Profit \$3,357,820

The consolidated net profit of Celanese Corp. of America for the first six months of 1942, after provision for Federal taxes on income, amounted to \$3,357,820, compared with \$3,149,921 reported for the corresponding period last year, according to the interim report being sent to stockholders by Dr. Camille Dreyfus, president. The six months' earnings are equivalent, after preferred dividend requirements, to \$1.57 per share on 1,376,551 outstanding shares of common stock, compared with \$1.66 per share earned on 1,112,788 shares outstanding a year ago.

The provision for Federal taxes on income for the first half of this year was based on the revenue bill of 1942 as approved by the House of Representatives July 21, 1942.

Net income after all charges and taxes for the 12 months ended June 30, 1942, amounted to \$7,313,584, equivalent to \$3.58 per common share. This compares with the \$5,182,025 for the 12 months ended June 30, 1941, equivalent to \$2.42 per share on the smaller number of common shares outstanding at that time. Provision for Federal taxes on income for the 12-month period totaled \$11,271,597 against \$5,755,788 a year ago.

Reminiscences of Ye Olde Cotton Factory

(Continued from Page 14)

exciting and very enjoyable to both visitors and visited, especially the little girls and boys of which there was a goodly number.

Everyday Custom

Of course, the visitors were not supposed to know that all this extra cleaning and "dolling up" was for the occasion of their visit but just a regular every-day custom.

Well, everything was going beautifully, said the mill management. We'll make an impression. And they did. A little past mid-afternoon a couple of the visitors, who had seen a number of mills, and had spent considerable time looking over this plant, stopped at the end of an "alley" where a little spinner was working. After watching her a few minutes he—one of them—spoke to her.

"How long have you worked here, young lady?"

"About a year."

"Do you like to spin?"

"Yes, sir."

"You girls look very nice in your new spring dresses. Do you dress like that all the time?"

"Oh! no, sir! We dressed up because you all were coming to visit us."

So; well, who would blame her? She thought it was all right. And it was—for her.

Well, after the visitors got through with "joshing" their good friend, the superintendent, and his embarrassment faded (for he'd carried his point), everyone of the visitors gathered around and congratulated the mill official staff upon the excellent manner in carrying on business, after which the visitors, officials, personnel, all voted it a great big day.

The Art of Spinning

The art of spinning, an essential factor in the construction of cloth, dates back to a very early part of human history.

Its place and its importance as an integral part in the textile field needs no comment. However, one of the most interesting revelations of real achievement has been the evolution of the spinning frame.

The old double-rail, long spindle frame with 75 to 100 spindles on each side, the spindle set into a "step bearing" in the bottom rail and through the collar or "bolster" in the top rail, which was about 4 to 8 or 10 inches directly above the bottom rail to hold the spindle exactly upright. The rails were about $2\frac{1}{2}$ or 3 inches wide by $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch thick and ran the length of the frame.

The cylinder was placed half-way between, and on a level with the rails. The frame was about 36 inches wide, cylinder 5 to 6 inches in diameter, so spindles on both sides were driven from the cylinder by means of twine bands, at a speed of 4,000 to 5,000 revolutions per minute.

The steel rolls, back, middle and front, ran the length of the frame and each roll had a finely fluted space about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and all the way around the roll for each spindle. Leather covered on top rolls ran on top of the fluted steel rolls by means of a system of brackets,

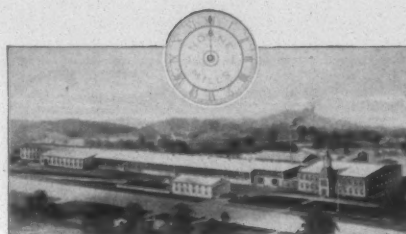
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NOONE'S Standard Slasher Cloths

Ask for NOONE'S SLASHER CLOTHS by name or style number.

Long experience in manufacturing Slasher Cloths and continuous experimenting have enabled us to produce several types of Slasher Cloth, each especially constructed to give best results on the particular kind of yarn to be sized.

The proper Slasher Cloth for each type of yarn means properly sized warps, less loom stops, easier weaving, more and better production, and lower cost. We can supply you the right cloth for your particular work. On request, we will have our representative call and discuss Slasher Cloths with you.

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PLASTIC
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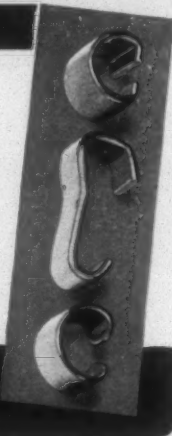
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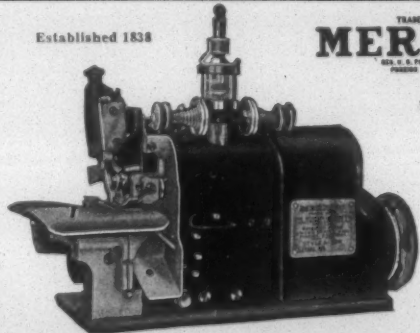
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levers and weights to create a necessary amount of pressure on the top roll for drafting the roving.

This was done by gearing the steel rolls to a slow speed on the back, faster on the middle, and much faster on the front, thus the roving which might be one to three-sixteenths inch in diameter was drawn down to a volume of cotton which, when the spindle performed its task of imparting the twist, was real yarn.

How Rollers Were Driven

The rollers were driven, sometimes, by a train of gears from a driving gear on the end of the cylinder. In other cases pulleys and belts were used.

This type of frame was replaced by the self-oiling spindle frame, the spindle all set on the top rail, was run up to a speed of 7,000 R.P.M., increasing the productive capacity of the frame wonderfully.

Other noteworthy advantages of this new frame were a saving on power, oil, bands, waste, belting and labor.

The new spindle made every performance easier, work ran better, frames easier to pull, spindles ran lighter, if faster, and frames made longer—up to 112 to 120 spindles on each side.

A great wave of research and inventive talent became very noticeable and spinning improvements, inventions and discoveries came in for their part of prominence. A new saddle for the top rolls was introduced and soon was in use in almost all the mills. A lever screw which was a real boon to all the section hands and overhaulers for now the lever could be adjusted without even taking the stirrup out or breaking the pair of ends down as before.

One by one a flood of new ideas became realities; guide wires, roving guides, roving travedses, creels, bearings; all were being improved, sometimes a new part would get going, then a much better model of the same thing would crowd it "off the boards," and so it went.

The two most important recent developments of the spinning frame has been the new tape-driven spindle with a potential speed up to 12,000 R.P.M. with an increase of output in proportion; the increased drafting system.

It would be utterly impossible to estimate the advantages derived from all the new discoveries and inventions emanating from the research and experiment of the ever-persistent section hand, second hand, overseer and all those who have participated in the extraordinary high degree of development of this "queen of the cotton factory," the spinning frame.

All Cotton Wrapped Bales To Have Seven-Pound Allowance

(Continued from Page 11)

The various cotton exchanges were contacted. R. C. Dickerson, secretary of the American Cotton Shippers' Association, submitted and handled the matter with all the affiliated trade associations, securing their favorable action on the plan.

As a last action in the long series of interviews, conferences, and exchange of ideas, the board of government of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association accepted the addition to the Southern Mill Rules and set the date on which the new trade rule would be effective.

Waste, the Curse of the World

(Continued from Page 10)

of you when you are no longer able to work? Who will take care of you? Will you become dependent upon relatives? Will you go to the poor farm of the county or city? Have you any right to enjoy life and protection of society, to have a job and earn, and then spend it all because you feel like spending it and then become a ward of the mill, your relatives, or the State? Don't you think you had better save a little now? You make enough to save. Curb some of your foolish ambitions. Cut out some of the waste places in your economic life. Plan for another day when you may not be so fortunate as to have a job and be able to work. This means happiness, independence. It means living as the great Creator would have us live. Look well to this waste problem.

Another great waste is health. I believe it is every man's duty to be well or as well as possible. Through sin and the transgression of law by our ancestors, we may have inherited certain physical handicaps. We owe to ourselves, our friends, and our posterity, good sound healthy bodies. Ignorance is a curse. Through ignorance and indifference we assault our bodies and tear them to pieces until we are afflicted with a thousand maladies. Our eating, our sleeping, our ventilation, our dissipations, are nearly all of such a nature that they destroy bodily growth rather than make it. We live in spite of the food we eat rather than because of the kind we eat. The soft drink parlors and myriad bottle drinks indicate the depravity of a once normal appetite.

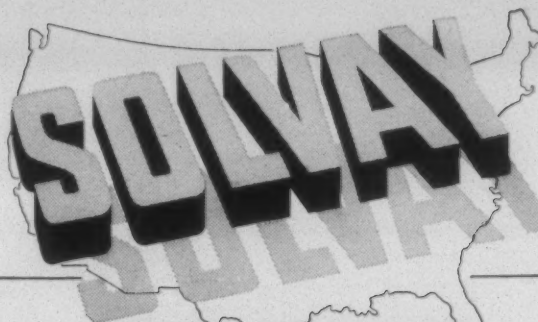
Determining Factors

The time, the method, the quantity, and the quality of food are determining factors of health or diseases. The greatest dissipation of this generation is found in its eating and drinking. This subject is too large and too ramifying in its divergences to try to give an exhaustive treatment. There are thousands of diseases which the race now has attacking it, and these have come through ignorance and indifference alone.

Health is one of the greatest blessings of life. It is a characteristic of the normal sensible man. It is a demand placed upon us by Almighty God, and society, and unborn generations. Health produces wealth and independence. How is your health? What are you doing to make it better? Do you sleep enough? Do you have good ventilation in your room? Do you eat the proper kind of food? Is it properly cooked? Do you take daily exercise of the right kind? In what condition is your throat? How are your teeth, your ears, your eyes? Do you fill up on patent medicines or do you take the wholesome advice of a good physician? Look after your health. Stop reading patent medicine advertisements, and trying to doctor your own ills. Get healthy and happy. Stop wasting your health through ignorance and indifference.

Non-Use of Brains

Another waste place in the non-use of brains. Mental powers like physical powers will dwindle, and dwarf, and die from non-use. Several years ago I had the bones of my left limb broken. For six weeks I lay with it in a



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plaster cast. When they took the cast off the joints in my knee and ankle were stiff. Only six weeks were required to stiffen these joints. I wonder how long some people have had their brain in a plaster cast. What an effort it will be to arouse it and get it to function again. Its powers have all been wasted because of the non-use. Again, if it has been used, how has it been employed? In knocking, and nagging, in suspicion, and deception? What have you been doing with it? Have you been filling it with trash and scum, or have you been loading it with the good and constructive things of life? The brain gives back in later years the things that we have put into it in early life. You will get back what you put in. If you put in trash, you will get back trash; if you put in nothing, you will get back nothing; if you put in valuable materials, you will get them back. How about wasting the powers of this chief distinguishing characteristic between man and beast? What do you read? What do you study? How do you spend your time, and energy, and money? All of these are answers as to how you use your brain.

Making Friendships

Waste occurs in the making or not making of friendships. I am a pupil of the old school. I believe strongly in friendships. I believe in pure friendships with no ulterior motive involved, free from selfishness or personal advancement. The world is so busy now, and so changing, that many regard friendships of little value. Hence they make no effort to have friends or keep them. Someone has said that business is "commercialized friendships." We deal with people because we like them or some one organization. We must have friends. The way to have friends is to be worthy of friends. To have friends we must be a friend. Co-operation, progress, civilization is resting up the friendly attitude of the world toward certain people and principles. If we want to live we must live in the hearts of our fellow man; if we want to be big we must be big in the estimation of our fellows.

I was in one of the leading hotels of one of our Southern cities a few years ago, when about noon everything stopped—the elevators, the waiters, all the activities. I asked someone what the trouble was. He replied, "Mr. _____, the president is being buried, and they stopped while his body dropped into Hades." I wonder how that president kept up his friendships. I wonder if he went through life on cold-blooded business principles, measuring men in money and counting lightly man's estimation of himself. The possession of friends is a privilege denied to no one who will pay the price.

Abou Ben Adem told the angel to write his name as one who loved his fellow man, and when the roll was read his name led all the rest.

Opportunity

Don't waste your friends or opportunities to make friends. Our friends are worth more than material possessions. They are the brotherhood of love and fellowship. There are many more wastes that could be discussed but I shall close with only one more—Opportunity.

One of the chief occupations of middle-aged men or old men is sitting around talking of the opportunities they had, and failed to grasp them. Someone has described opportunity as having a long forelock, but bald in the

rear. It must be caught as it comes to us, and cannot be caught when it has passed.

A poet, some years ago, said it comes only once and if we fail to grasp it then, it is gone forever and failure is our lot. The late Judge Walter Malone, of Memphis, Tenn., said that opportunity comes with every sunrise. Success awaits him who sees, and grasps, and makes his own. There are hundreds of opportunities presenting themselves to us daily. Ignorance, indifference, or lack of nerve, compels us to let them pass.

Ralph Parlette says, "There are a lot of big ideas floating around, why not get one?"

The world in which we live is filled with deviations and detours. It is filled with opiates of most alluring effects, it is filled with a glamor of golden deceptiveness. It is also a wonderful world, rich in real splendor and infinite values. It has untold wealth and unknown opportunities.

Waste dissipates our efforts and brings discouragement. Ruskin said, "God buried the valuable things deep in the earth, that those who would possess must dig deep for them." Study yon deeper life. Look not upon the surface. The solution of all the problems of human ills is not on the surface.

Waste is the curse of the world. It saps our life, our health, our soul, our material wealth, our ambitions, and aspirations. It buries the weakling in oblivion.

Take stock of your outlets and stop the steady flow that drains success to dregs.

New Bulletin On Military Shades for Cotton Threads By Pigment Method

Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., has announced that a new bulletin on "Military Shades on Cotton Thread Vat Dyed on Packages by the Pigment Method" has just been released.

This bulletin contains a review of Federal Specification V-T-276b of December 30, 1937, and its requirements, and thereafter lists a series of dyeing procedures supported by formulae and samplings on various weights of cotton thread.

The shades covered in Calco Technical Bulletin No. 650 are khaki, olive drab, olive drab No. 3, olive drab shade 258, olive drab wind resistant poplin, light olive drab for worsted, dark olive drab for worsted, powder blue nurses' broadcloth—Type II and blue nurses' uniform—seersucker.

Copies of this addition to the Calco Technical Library may be secured by addressing the Advertising Department, Calco Chemical Division, American Cyanamid Co., Bound Brook, N. J.

Cone Denim Output for September is Sold Within 24 Hours

New York.—Cone Export & Commission Co. has made known that its September production of denims had been completely sold up within 24 hours.

The goods went only to regular users and in a number of instances it was necessary to cut down the size of the orders.

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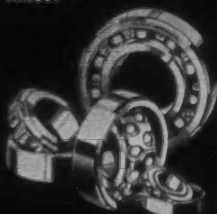
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And though you may think you're just treading the mill,
Don't ever belittle the job that you fill,
For however little your job may appear,
You're just as important as some little gear
That meshes with others in some big machine,
That helps keep it going—though never is seen.
They could do without you, we'll have to admit,
But business keeps on when the big fellows quit!
And always remember, my lad, if you can,
The job's more important (oh, yes)—than the man!
So if it's your hope to stay off the shelf,
Think more of your job than you do of yourself,
Your job is important—don't think that it's not:
So try hard to give it the best that you've got!
And don't think you're of little account,
But remember you're part of the total amount!
If they didn't need you, you wouldn't be there:
So, always, my lad, keep your chin in the air.
A digger of ditches, mechanic, or clerk,
Think well of your company, yourself and your work!

—Safety News.

Service Equipment Standards

The National Electrical Manufacturers' Association announces the release of a new publication entitled, "Service Equipment Standards."

The new handbook incorporates general, performance, rating, marking and test standards for devices such as service entrance and meter service switches, service circuit breakers, meter test blocks and combinations of meter service switches and branch circuit fuse holders or branch circuit breakers.

Copies may be obtained from NEMA headquarters at 155 East 44th street, New York City. The price is 30c per copy.

Accidents in 1941 Cost Nation \$4,000,000,000

Accidents—97 per cent of them preventable—cost the nation \$4,000,000,000 in 1941, the National Safety Council announced recently in issuing its annual statistical yearbook, *Accident Facts*.

Even more important, the council said, was the productive time lost through occupational accidents alone. On-the-job accidents killed 18,000 workers, injured 1,600,000, cost \$850,000,000 and resulted in the loss of 460,000,000 man-days of work during 1941. This lost time was the equivalent of work that could have been done by 1,500,000 new workers, and came at a time when every hour lost delays war production needed for victory.

All-accident totals in 1941 (including occupational) were 102,500 killed, 350,000 permanently disabled and 9,300,000 injured.

Accidents in the home ranked next. They killed 31,500, injured 4,650,000 and cost \$600,000,000.

Other public accidents of all kinds killed an additional 15,000, injured 1,800,000 and cost \$400,000,000.

Campaign for Cotton As Cold Weather Fashion

A nation-wide campaign to broaden the acceptance of cotton as a Fall and Winter fashion has been launched by the Cotton-Textile Institute and the National Cotton Council.

The campaign is being conducted on a broad front. Designers and manufacturers are being encouraged to include more cottons in their new collections and have obliged by evolving novel uses of cotton. Pattern companies were asked to tie in. A survey of the garment market was made and a report and bulletin sent to resident buyers and merchandise managers of stores throughout the country. Finally, consumer information on cotton will be given in newspapers and by radio commentators in time to fit in with back-to-school purchasing.

"War-time scarcity of other fibers now and the desirability of broadening our cotton markets after the war made it timely and important that we start immediately to break down the tradition that cotton is just a summer fashion," said Virginia Jewel, fashion director of the Institute and the Council who is managing the campaign.

"Actually, cotton can be warm as well as cool but few people know it. Many do not even realize that corduroy and velveteen are cotton. And even fewer know that after gruelling tests in the sub-zero atmosphere of the South Pole Admiral Byrd found a closely woven cotton treated with a water-repellent finish the greatest protection possible from icy winds and cold. Professional skiers from Norway and Sweden also learned this from experience, and American sportsmen are following their example by wearing sportswear of water-repellent poplin, cotton gabardine and twill. Since the entrance of this country into the war, the Army and Navy have ordered similar cotton suits for our Alaskan troops.

"In large sections of our country there are not more than two months of cold weather and heavy and medium-weight cottons can be fitted comfortably into the other ten. In the Southern States it should be welcomed for twelve months' wear. New fashion uses for cotton have been found that promise surprises for everybody. These will be seen in coats, suits, dresses, accessories and lingerie. Not the least important, if the threat of fuel shortage develops into reality, may be the return to popularity of the flannelette gown and pajamas."

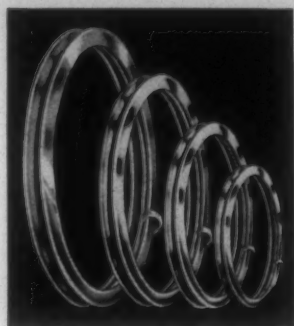
U. S. Will Buy Cotton Surplus of Nicaragua

Mexico City.—Authorized sources reported recently that the United States and Nicaragua have negotiated an agreement under which the U. S. has agreed to buy Nicaragua's entire unsold cotton surplus this year and possibly for the duration of the war.

The maximum estimate places the present surplus at about 1,500,000 pounds.

Details of the agreement, which was reached by the respective delegations at the Inter-American Agricultural Conference, were expected to be announced soon.

It was understood that the cotton would be stored in Central America so as to be available for the swiftest distribution outside the United States, should traffic needs arise.



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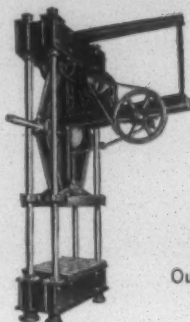
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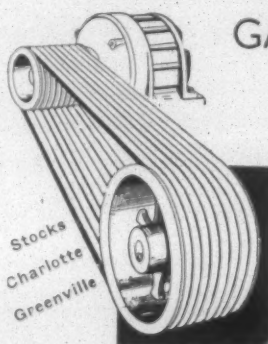
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966,940 Bales of Cotton Used in June, Census Bureau Finds

Washington, D. C.—Counting round as half bales and excluding linters, 966,940 bales of cotton were consumed during June compared with 875,812 bales in the same month last year, according to preliminary statistics made public by the Census Bureau, Department of Commerce. Consumption for the 11 months' period ending June 30th this year totaled 10,169,448 bales compared with 8,791,921 bales in the same period a year ago.

Cotton on hand June 30th in consuming establishments totaled 2,441,130 bales compared with 1,920,197 bales on June 30th last year, and in public storage and at compresses for the two periods there was a total of 8,458,912 bales and 10,574,730 bales, respectively.

Of total consumption during June, 831,550 bales were used in the cotton-growing States, 109,177 in New England States, and 26,213 bales in all other States. Linters consumed during June this year totaled 127,219 bales compared with 126,405 bales in June a year ago.

The Cost of Living

Recent dispatches from Washington indicate that the President is considering a plan to regulate or control the cost of living. The implication in advance announcements is that in his plan for wage stabilization, increases such as the 44 cents increase for little steel, will be permitted, so long as they do not increase the cost of living. The natural conclusion of the reader is that the justification of such an interpretation, in view of the President's recent wage stabilization demand, is that certain increases may be justified so long as they are confined to durable goods classifications; for such products are used for other than public consumption and may not so directly influence the cost of living.

We who live in the South naturally wonder just how this interpretation will affect our principal industry which manufactures consumer goods—our textile industry. We know of course that a special panel of the War Labor Board is now considering testimony gathered in a hearing to determine wage increases for New England and Southern mills. We know that when the first ceiling was placed on textile goods it did not apply to finished goods and garments, the form in which textile products reach the consumer. We know that this fact enabled finishers, fabricators, converters and dealers to get goods more cheaply but did not prevent their charging higher prices for the goods as they reached the consumer. We also know that the ceiling on unfinished cotton goods, which was once flexible so as to let it go up or down with the price of raw cotton, has since been changed to a flat ceiling, thus automatically forcing the cotton mills to reduce the farmer's income by refusing to buy cotton at a price which would be higher than the manufacturer's goods ceiling would enable him to use it.

It is certainly logical to assume that if wages are allowed to increase in industry generally, that the cost of manufactured products must necessarily increase and if the increases are widespread the cost of living will automatically increase and no one will be helped, not even the

worker. If the manufacturer's prices are all fixed and his costs are unlimited, his outlook is anything but rosy. Assuming that an increase in the price of consumer goods will raise the cost of living, it is reasonable to assume in such an event, that both the civilians and the war program will suffer.

Assuming that only the price of labor in durable goods will be permitted to increase and realizing that durable goods are largely intended for war purposes, one wonders how such wage increases can help the war program; and is not this price stabilization program intended to help the war program? When the price of materials for war purposes increases, who does it hurt? Who pays the price of war?—Wm. P. Jacobs, Exec. Vice-President, Cotton Manufacturers' Association of S. C.

Long Staple Cotton Under Tight Restrictions

Long staple cotton, both domestic and foreign, was placed under tight restrictions July 22nd by the War Production Board.

Previously imposed restrictions on top grades of imported Egyptian cotton were tightened, and American extra staple cotton was placed under the same restrictions.

This action was taken in Amendment No. 1 to Conservation Order M-117 (Egyptian cotton) and in a new order, M-197, applying to American extra staple cotton.

M-117 applies to the top grades of Giza 7, Sudan, Sakha 4, Sakellaridis, Malaki, and Karnak. All of these varieties are grown in the Egyptian area.

M-197 applies to the top grades of SXP, Pima, and Sea Island cotton. They are grown in this country. Pima is also imported from Peru.

The order and the amendment provide that the top grades of these cottons are to be reserved for certain restricted uses, as follows:

1. Reserved cotton, either imported into or ginned within this country prior to July 27, 1942, may be used only for filling defense orders or for use in the manufacture of stitching thread. Use of such cotton in stitching thread is limited to 75 per cent of the rate of use in 1941 for such purposes.

2. Reserved cotton imported into this country or ginned within the United States after July 27th may be used to fill orders placed on or before September 30, 1942, for physical incorporation into material or equipment to be delivered to the Army, Navy, or Maritime Commission. Such cotton may also be delivered to the Board of Economic Warfare, the Commodity Credit Corp., or any corporation organized under the REC act.

3. Other than that, none of the reserved cotton may be used, sold, or delivered except as specifically authorized by the Director General of Operations of WPB.

The cotton reserved under this order and amendment is used normally in the manufacture of high strength cotton fabrics, such as balloon cloth, airplane fabrics, typewriter ribbon, and tracing cloth. It is used also in shirts, raincoats and some women's wear. Now it will be used in military fabrics, such as barrage balloons, life rafts, parachute shroud lines, where tough wear and strength are the important qualities.

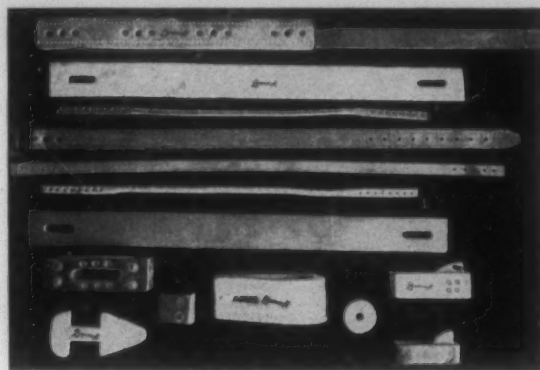


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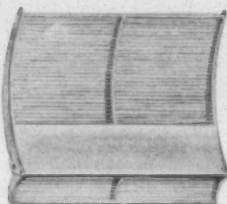
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To Show Cotton's Part in War

The exhibit of military cotton textiles which will be a colorful feature of the Quartermaster Exhibit of the Army War Show now touring the country was officially unveiled Tuesday, July 28th, in the presence of a gathering of Worth Street merchants and leading cotton textile mill executives at a preview and reception at the Cleon Throckmorton Studios. High ranking officers from the office of the Quartermaster General, Washington, D. C., were special guests.

Designed to emphasize the important contributions of the cotton textile industry to the prosecution of the war, the exhibit highlights the innumerable cotton products that have developed in co-operation with the Quartermaster Corps to serve the special requirements of modern, mechanized warfare. It will join the War Show at Detroit this week and will be seen by millions of Americans as it tours the chief cities of the nation. Cities where arrangements for showings have already been made include Milwaukee, Des Moines, Omaha, Chicago, Cleveland, Indianapolis, Louisville, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Washington, Atlanta, Birmingham, New Orleans, Houston and Dallas.

The exhibit not only dramatically depicts the "end use" of cotton goods in "photo-rama" presentations with special lighting effects, but also displays the actual items. Each of sixteen panels pictures the actual use of cotton materials in real or simulated combat action and presents in illuminated compartments covered with plexi-glass, specimens of the equipment featured and small cuts of the cotton materials entering into the fabrication of the military items shown.

The panels are grouped about a rotating four-tiered central theme display surmounted by a charging "Johnny Doughboy" figure of near life-size. It dramatically depicts the truly "all-out" effort of the entire cotton industry in supporting and upholding America's war effort. Shown on the tiers are miniature models of cotton fields, a typical river steamboat laden with cotton bales, cotton wagons rolling up to the gin, all symbolizing the background of the industry on which 13,000,000 Americans depend for a livelihood. Also shown are a profusion of real cotton bolls, specimens of cotton in various manufacturing stages and swatches of cotton fabrics that clothe and house the Army and of which individual purchases have run to millions of yards.

Bearing the caption, "In clothing, housing, feeding and transporting the Army, the Quartermaster Corps is the world's biggest buyer of cotton textiles," the summation exhibit piece, in the center of the 16 individual panels, illustrates the myriad wartime uses for cotton against a background of a flag-raising at an army post.

A huge canvas canopy, with a drop facing captioned "Cotton Fights on Every Front," is suspended above the entire cotton exhibit. On it is a photo-montage which illustrates in symbolic fashion the merging into the nation's war activities of the entire productive efforts of all cotton agricultural and manufacturing enterprises.

Individual panels portray the uses for cotton materials in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps, motor transport, in ferrying men and supplies across streams, for protec-

tion against rain and cold. In addition, there are panels picturing the innumerable uses of cotton products in aerial warfare, at camouflaged railhead commissaries and field kitchens, housing, combating gas attacks, as ammunition carriers and for uniforms for all branches of the service. In order to illustrate the versatility of cotton and to emphasize its usefulness in contrasting extremes of service, there are individual exhibits showing how military cottons are used in the tropics, the Arctic, in mountain warfare and desert campaigns.

In order to emphasize how far the army has gone in caring for the comfort of soldiers, there is exhibited an extensive array of the numerous articles of personal equipment that are provided for each man in the armed forces. These include sheets, towels, mattresses, underwear of the finest quality, sleeping bags, bed comforters, barrack bags, cotton wash basins, handkerchiefs, and mosquito nets.

Following the termination of the Army War Show tour, the War Department plans to make the exhibit available for public showing on such occasions as state fair and important trade conventions, as well as in possibly department store auditoriums or metropolitan railway terminals with facilities for displays drawing big crowds of spectators.

Allocate Viscose Staple To Wool Manufacturers

An order providing for the allocation of viscose rayon staple fiber and acetate rayon staple fiber to wool manufacturers has been issued by the Director General for Operations.

Rayon allocation is now made under the Wool Conservation Order, M-73. Beginning in October, the allocation will be handled under a separate order, M-176.

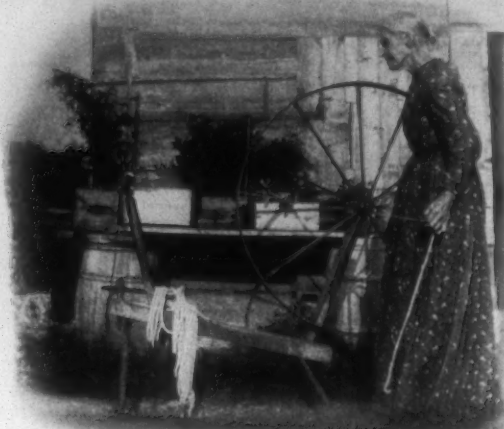
Under this order, rayon producers will be required to set aside each month, out of production not necessary to fill rated orders, such quantity of viscose rayon fiber and acetate rayon fiber as the Director General for Operations of WPB shall from month to month designate.

Each wool manufacturer will be entitled to an amount of the rayon thus set aside, based on a percentage of the amount of new wool he processed during the first half of 1941. The percentage will be set each month by the Director-General for Operations.

If any such manufacturer does not accept any or all of his quota of rayon, such rayon may be distributed by WPB to other wool manufacturers who have indicated in their purchase orders that they would like to have additional quantities of rayon.

A wool manufacturer must place his order for rayon not later than the 15th day of the second month before the month in which delivery is to be made. For example, rayon to be delivered in October must be ordered not later than August 15th. Rayon allocations for August and September will be taken care of under Order M-73.

The order also provides that no wool manufacturer may sell unprocessed rayon to any other person other than the manufacturer from whom he bought it. None of the rayon may be used in the manufacture of floor coverings, drapery or upholstery fabrics.



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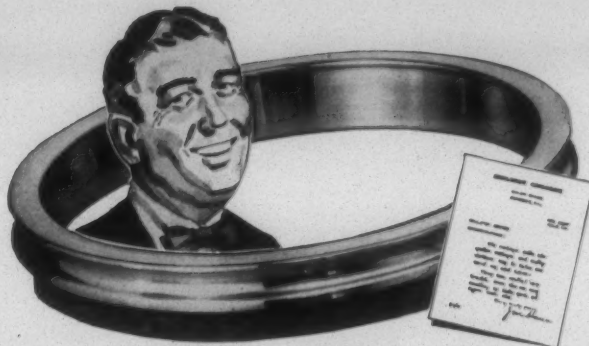
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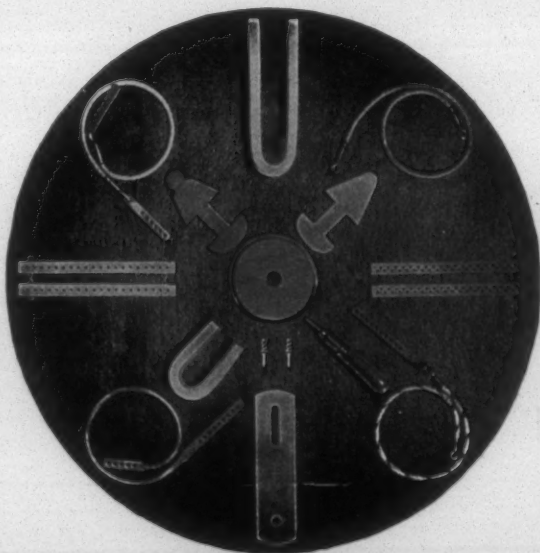
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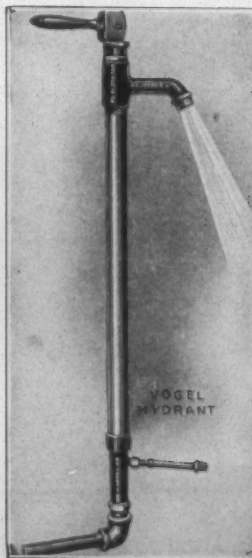
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